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President Links Defense To New World Economics; Vets Back U. S. Defense

The World's Day—At a Glance
June 21, 1940

Roosevelt Presents Pan-American Program

HYDE PARK, N. Y.—President Roosevelt explained in press conference here, where he is spending the week end, that his program for economic co-operation of the Western Hemisphere nations was supplementary to the Nation's military defense program. [Details: Page 6.]

In New England: Labor Leaders Indorse War

Omar B. Ketchum, National Chief of Staff of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, told reporters at the opening session of the State V. F. W. encampment at Lynn, Mass., today that members would be willing to fight again on foreign soil, if it would aid in the defense of the United States. [Details: Page 13.]

Several Massachusetts labor leaders active in American Federation of Labor unions reached an unofficial agreement that the United States should enter the war at once on the side of Great Britain. [Details: Page 13.]

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R) of Massachusetts told the Senate that the failure of Americans to enlist in sufficient numbers had made necessary the adoption of a selective service (or modified draft) act. In the meantime, Washington announced an increase of 646 in the garrisons of New England army posts and coast defense units.

Clipper Reaches Alaska in Airmail Flight

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP)—Pan American Airways reported that the Alaska Clipper reached Ketchikan yesterday, slightly more than six hours after taking off from Seattle on the first regular airmail flight.

13 Navy Planes End 5,000-Mile Flight

HONOLULU (AP)—Thirteen long-range Navy patrol bombers have arrived at Pearl Harbor after a 5,000-mile flight from Manila. They carried 109 officers and men who flew 14 other planes to Manila and brought back for overhauling the 13 bombers which had been engaged in neutrality patrol duty. Navy men termed the flight, begun June 16, the longest round-trip mass flight ever made.

U. S. 'Good-Will' Warships Reach South America

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP)—The United States cruiser Wichita arrived here today on a good-will visit, following the destroyer O'Brien, which came into port yesterday. The Quincy, United States heavy cruiser, sailed into Montevideo, Uruguay, yesterday and was greeted with cheers from a waterfront crowd.

In Washington: Trade-Training Fund Asked

President Roosevelt asked Congress to provide $22,590,000 for the prompt training of skilled and semi-skilled workers needed in industries vital to the national defense program.

The War Department disclosed that plans are being made to order approximately 9,000 reserve officers to active duty and indicated that additional thousands would be required as the regular Army is further expanded.

A universal draft bill calling for selective compulsory military training was introduced in the Senate that would require the registration of all men between 18 and 65. Another compulsory training proposal under consideration centers around a youth-training program that would require a year's service by the Nation's youth.

Congress was asked by the President to put up $42,000 for expenses of inaugurating the next President of the United States.

The Navy announced that its proposed $60,000,000 25,000-ton aircraft carrier, the ninth such in the fleet, would be built at the Navy's yard at Norfolk, Va.

The Army turned over to the Red Cross surplus supplies and equipment which included 100,000 pairs of trench shoes dating from 1917-1918.

The Senate passed and sent to the House a bill authorizing an increase in the capital of the Commodity Credit Corporation from $900,000,000 to $1,400,000,000.

Liner Washington Reaches New York With 1,786

NEW YORK (AP)—Safely home after a dramatic brush with a submarine, the United States liner Washington docked today with 1,786 passengers, most of them American citizens who fled the European war zone.

The Cunard-White Star liner Britannic, armed and painted buff and black, arrived from Europe with 768 passengers, including almost 400 refugees from central Europe and more than 100 British children. The liner brought nearly 100 British seamen to man freighters purchased from American owners.

War Summary: Germany Explains Terms

Germany announced that the purposes of its armistice terms to France are to prevent continuance of the war in France, to obtain all guarantees necessary for continuance of the war against Great Britain, and to produce preconditions for a new European peace. [Details: Page 1.]

German advance continued pending news from Compiègne. With little resistance they occupied practically all Brittany and moved as far south as Riom, near Clermont-Ferrand. [Details: Page 5.]

Battleships Clemenceau and Richelieu of French fleet, both 35,000 tons, were stated by the German newspaper Angriff to have been captured.

Italy continued its part in the war with minor engagements, such as air attacks on Malta and the French North African base of Bizerta.

Air duel between Britain and Germany continued with British bombers raiding the Ruhr and Rhineland. British airmen also attacked the Fiat factory at Turin.

Australia authorized a new £20,000,000 war loan, chiefly for munitions. Final passage by the Senate, 28 to 3, and Royal assent were given to an emergency powers bill for mobilization of all national resources with the exception of conscription for overseas service.

Canada's fourth contingent of troops arrived in Britain. In addition, two more squadrons of Canadian fliers have reached the United Kingdom

India's Congress Party Working Committee renounced the principle of non-violence in defense against external aggression. The step opens the way for full co-operation with the British Empire in arms production and recruiting. [Details: Page 5.]

Soviet shipbuilding plants are successfully carrying out a program designed to make the Red Navy second to none in the world, the Government newspaper Izvestia claimed.

Canada's new Governor General, the Earl of Athlone, arrived in Ottawa to assume his duties as successor to the late Lord Tweedsmuir.

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Idaho '100 Per Cent' For Defense Plan

By the Associated Press

Bonners Ferry, Ida., June 21

Gov. C. A. Bottolfsen has placed his Republican State Administration "100 per cent behind" the defense program of President Roosevelt.

He told a meeting here that he had sent a telegram to the President to that effect.

Brrrr Goes The Opening Of Summer

Another popular illusion—that summer begins on June 21—is shattered today.

At 9:37 a. m., Eastern Daylight Saving Time, the sun reached its highest point north of the equator, but instead of marking the beginning of summer the event actually marks the date of midsummer, according to astronomical authority.

"This year for the first time," says Prof. William H. Barton of Hayden Planetarium, "the American Nautical Almanac does not carry the entry that summer begins on June 21, but merely notes that the sun enters the zodiac sign of Cancer.

"Although we casually think of June 21 as the beginning of our summer, on second thought we realize that what we mean is that the sun has reached its farthest point north, to hesitate briefly before starting on its return journey south. Obviously such a point indicates that midsummer has arrived."

Another term associated with this date as the beginning of summer is "summer solstice." But solstice is simply a Greek word meaning "standing of the sun," and it was used by ancient astronomers to indicate that the sun had reached one terminal in its south-north journeying across the heavens.

To add still more confusion, although the almanacs state that on June 21 the sun enters the sign of Cancer, it is only a carryover of what was true several thousands of years ago. Because of the phenomenon known as the Precession of the Equinoxes, the sun today actually entered the constellation Gemini.

While summer was scheduled to make her bow today, the gesture was strictly a formality. The weather bureau reported it the coolest first "midsummer" day on record in New England. Temperatures included: Boston, 48; Concord, N. H., 36; Mount Washington, N. H., 25; Bangor, Maine, 40.

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Peace or War Is Made Issue By Republicans

Leaders see Roosevelt 'War' Party leading Nation toward conflict in Europe.

By J. Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 21—The Republican Party, at first frankly dismayed by the sudden inclusion of Col. Frank Knox and Henry L. Stimson in a Roosevelt "Coalition" Cabinet, today accepted this unexpected development as producing the central issue of the presidential compaign: a Roosevelt "War Party" versus a Republican "Peace" Party.

The 1940 platform will focus its full force upon this dominant issue, leading members of the Resolutions Committee made it clear beyond all doubt.

Convinced the appointment of the Republican Party's two most extreme and active interventionists to the principal defense posts of the Government, the Navy and War Departments, reveal that President Roosevelt's intention is to carry the country to short of war if not actually into war, the Republican platform policy-makers are prepared to take this contention to the people in the coming election.

As the Resolutions Subcommittee on Foreign Policy and Defense met for the first time there was every evidence that it was ready to draw this issue in black and white and raise it to the dominant place in its appeal against the New Deal.

Ready-Made Issue

The fact is that after being genuinely startled and stunned by what they consider the defection, however sincere, of two distinguished figures of the party, Republicans are confident they have received ready-made from the President an issue of foreign policy which, in their judgment, unites themselves and divides the Democrats.

The effect of this reaction to the naming of Colonel Knox and Mr. Stimson to the Roosevelt Cabinet is that the Resolutions Committee is working on a foreign-policy plank which will be almost exclusively an antiwar, and anti-

Hitler Demands French Aid In Waging War on Britain; Cabinet Shift Rocks Capital

Speedy approval seen; Roosevelt charges critics motivated by partisan views.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 21—The storm over President Roosevelt's new Cabinet appointments is still rocking Washington.

There is a perceptible shifting of the wind of discussion, however, and talk is changing from immediate political consequences to long-range results on national policies.

From Hyde Park President Roosevelt charged today that opponents of his "national solidarity" Cabinet, including the two Republican Colonels, Henry L. Stimson and Frank Knox, were acting from partisan rather than patriotic motives.

At the White House here, a statement was issued apparently designed to end rumors that Mr. Roosevelt had made a decision on the third term.

"The appointments to the Cabinet are in line with the overwhelming sentiment of the Nation for national solidarity in time of world crisis and in behalf of national defense—and nothing else."

Republican Reaction

Congressional Republicans met the situation sadly, praised Mr. Stimson and Mr. Knox personally, and virtually read them out of the Party.

Congressional Democrats split, with the majority welcoming the appointments, but a strongly articulate isolationist group whipped into furious resentment by the act charged that the appointment of two so-called "interventionists" threatens war.

Fuel was added to this flame by the circumstances under which Harry H. Woodring left the War Department. From his home State of Kansas the Topeka Capital recalled a forecast he is said to have made three weeks ago that he would be "forced to resign" because he "opposed stripping our defenses to aid the Allies." The assumption is that he opposed the Roosevelt policy of sending service airplanes and military aid to France and England and accordingly has been replaced by Mr. Stimson, a man who so strongly favors aiding the Allies that recently he proposed convoying goods to them with American warships, a step beyond anything which the Roosevelt Administration has yet proposed.

Woodring Is Silent

Mr. Woodring himself had no public comment to make about his retirement. It is taken for granted, however, in Washington that he was forced out. The rumors now finding their way into print force the publication of details of his controversy with his subordinate Louis Johnson, the Assistant Secretary. Mr. Roosevelt paid a high compliment to Mr. Johnson in announcing Woodring's retirement, and in the feud between the two men that has lasted for months and has at times approached an open political scandal it is obvious that Mr. Johnson has won. Although incoming Cabinet members generally choose their subordinate, it is significant that the White House announced Mr. Johnson would prob-

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

By a Staff Artist

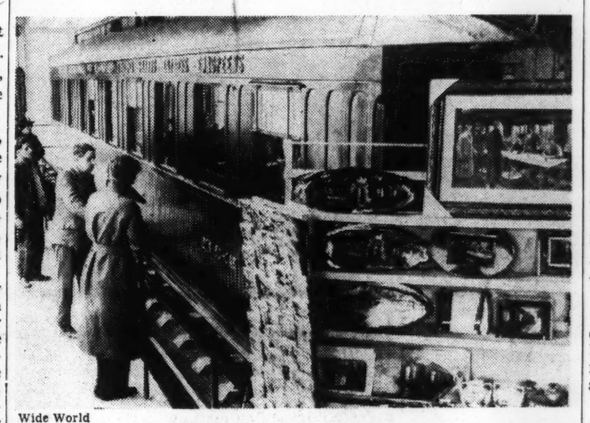
Léon Noël

Former French Ambassador to Poland, one of the French envoys discussing armistice terms with the Germans.

By a Staff Artist

Gen. Charles Huntzinger

Of the French Army, another representative of defeated France at the armistice talks at Compiègne.



Wide World

The Scene of Two Armistices

In this railroad car at Compiègne the World War Armistice was signed on Nov. 11, 1918. Here today Reichsführer Hitler dictated the terms of the French Armistice.

'New European peace' to repair wrong done to Reich envisaged in Führer's terms.

BERLIN, June 21 (AP)—Negotiations between the French and German plenipotentiaries over an armistice still were going on at 7:50 o'clock tonight, DNB, the official German news agency, announced.

COMPIÈGNE FOREST, France, June 21 (AP)—Reichsführer Adolf Hitler personally received the French envoys today and handed them the armistice terms which proclaimed the defeat of France.

In the same railway car in which Marshal Foch handed the Germans the 1918 Armistice terms—and on the very spot where the car itself had stood 22 years ago—the Führer disclosed the demands under which Germany will agree to end the Blitzkrieg against the French.

The terms themselves were not disclosed.

Guarantees Demanded

But in a preamble, read during the 10-minute conference, three general provisions of the Armistice provisions were disclosed. They are:

1. Cessation of the war in France.
2. Continuance of the war against Great Britain with French guarantees to facilitate it.
3. A new European peace to follow in which "wrong" done to Germany by "force" would be righted.

Herr Hitler, flanked by the leaders of his armed forces and his Foreign Minister, met the French delegation at 3:30 p. m. and retired after the armistice preamble had been read. He left to the strains of "Deutschland über Alles," played by a military band.

Col. Gen. Wilhelm Keitel read the preamble to the armistice conditions. This was accompanied by an announcement that Germany did not intend to cast aspersions on "an enemy so brave."

Personnel of Delegations

With Herr Hitler were both General Keitel and Col. Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch and Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop. General Keitel is chief of the high command and General von Brauchitsch is Commander-in-Chief of the German Army.

The Führer was also accompanied by Field Marshal Hermann Göring, Grand Marshal Eric Räder, and Rudolf Hess, his personal Deputy for Party Affairs.

France was represented by Gen. Charles Huntziger, former member of the Paris War Council, Léon Noel, former Ambassador to Poland, the Aviation General, Jean Marie Joseph Bergeret, and Rear Admiral Maurice Athanase Le Luc.

Text of Preamble

The text of the preamble follows:

"By the order of the Führer and Supreme Commander-in-Chief, I have the following communication to make:

"In reliance on assurances given the German Reich by the American President Wilson and confirmed by the Allied powers, German armed forces laid down their arms in November, 1918.

"Therewith was ended a war which the German people and its Government had not wanted and in which the enemy, despite tremendous superiority, did not successfully in any way conquer the German army, navy, or German air force.

"However, at the moment of the arrival of the German armistice Commission, violation of the ceremoniously given promise began. On Nov. 11, 1918, in this car then began the time of suffering of the German people.

"What dishonor and humiliation, what human and material suffering could be caused had its outlet here. Broken promises and perjury conspired against a people which after more than four years of heroic resistance had only one weakness—belief in the promises of democratic statesmen.

"On Sept. 3, 1939—25 years after the outbreak of the World War—England and France again declared war on Germany without any basis.

"Now the decision by arms has been reached. France has been conquered. The French Government has requested the Reich's government to make known to them the German conditions for an armistice.

No Aspersions on France

"In the historic Compiègne forest designated for the reception of these conditions, this is done in order once and for all to wipe out by this act of redeeming justice the memory which for France was no glorious page in its history but which the German nation has al-

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Right Home for Right Child Sought by Refugee Agencies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 21—Foster parents and funds sufficient to care for many thousands of British, French, and other refugee children, some of whom already are on their way to this Continent, are requested by the United States Committee for the Care of European Children, organized here yesterday under Federal sponsorship, with Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt as honorary administrative chairman. Composed of leading public and private child welfare agencies of all creeds and major war relief units, the committee will co-ordinate all resources available in this country to preserve Europe's young war victims.

Contributions and applications of those who would like to serve as substitute parents for the duration of the war, or as permanent parents for war orphans, should be sent to temporary headquarters of the committee at Gramercy Park Hotel, 30 Gramercy Park, Miss Agnes Inglis, Executive Secretary, announced here today. Every effort to select the right home for the right child will be made by co-operating child welfare agencies throughout the nation, who will carry out the program, Miss Inglis added.

Fund-Raising Campaign

Applicants who cannot afford to provide board and clothing for children are not excluded, it was made known today. Existing resources of agencies will be augmented for these and other expenses incidental to the vast enterprise by a fund-raising campaign to be launched next week.

The immediate program, adopted at the committee's organization meeting here yesterday, calls for co-operation with the Canadian commission in helping to care for the large-scale evacuation of British children, of whom the first contingent, numbering 10,000, is expected to reach Canadian shores within two weeks. Financial aid, to lighten the heavy financial burden imposed upon Canada, might be America's best contribution at the moment, it was held.

Relaxation of Rules

The provisions of the American immigration law and regulations of the Department of State and Department of Justice are being adjusted to meet the emergency situation.

Permission to admit the children under the quota without their elders, and relaxation of the requirement that bonds be placed guaranteering that aliens will not become public charges, are problems under consideration by the committee and Government authorities in Washington today. The Immigration Service will be asked to allow organizations to assume responsibility for groups of children, instead of the prevailing arrangement, which calls for sponsorship of each individual.

Miss Katherine Lenroot, head of the Federal Children's Bureau, attended the preliminary conference with Mrs. Roosevelt. A statement by the committee stressed the nonsectarian character of the committee and pledged that the program for America's dependent children would in no wise suffer by the committee's activities in behalf of European child refugees.

"The United States Committee for the care of European children has been formed in answer to the imperative demand from the American people for a unified pol-

Continued on Page 19, Column 1

Stars by Hundred Thousands Reported for Every Person

SEATTLE, Wash., June 21 (AP)—In sight of the eye of the world's largest telescope are masses of stars so numerous that there appear to be hundreds of thousands of stars for every living person, without duplicating a single star for anyone.

This count is a small bit of an astounding final picture of the frontiers of the universe as seen by the 100-inch telescope at Mt. Wilson, Calif. The summing up was reported to the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Dr. Edwin Hubble, the Carnegie Institution astronomer who made the report, did not count the stars per person.

He simply said that there are the equivalent of eight quadrillion suns in sight of the present telescope.

That means about two million suns per person, but not that many stars. For while the sun is an average star, many are larger. Allowing for them still leaves an almost incredible excess of stars over the total human beings living.

This now visible part of the universe is a sphere, about 1,000 million light years across. Earth appears to lie about at the center. It lies in a collection of stars known as the Milky Way which floats like a swarm of bees in space.

"From our position somewhere within," said Dr. Hubble, "we look out through the swarm, past the borders, into the universe beyond. It is empty for the most part—vast stretches of empty space. But here and there, at immense intervals, we find other stellar systems, comparable with our own. They are so distant that in general we do not see individual stars. They appear as faint patches of light and are called nebulae, that is, clouds.

"The nebulae are great beacons scattered through the depths of space. We see a few that appear large and bright. These are the nearer nebulas. Then we find them smaller and fainter in constantly increasing numbers and know we are reaching out into space farther and ever farther, until with the faintest that can be detected with the greatest telescope we have reached the frontiers of the unknown universe."

In a year or two the new 200-inch telescope at Mt. Palomar will start seeing three times farther out than this present frontier.

Rumania Sets Up 'Nazi' Rule; British Setback in Alliances

BUCHAREST, Rumania, June 21 (AP)—A sweeping German victory in the battle for political influence in Rumania was scored tonight with the announcement that King Carol was forming a new totalitarian political party on the Nazi pattern.

By Saville R. Davis

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, June 21—The British alliance system in the Mediterranean is giving ground under strain.

The last few days have seen Egypt, Turkey, and Greece tentatively withdrawing before the spreading danger of conflict. The future of the French colonies is in doubt as the peace negotiations proceed, Spain with its recent occupation of Tangiers and the new militant attitude on the part of its press is moving more boldly into the axis ring.

A crisis has not yet been reached. None of these nations has yet taken an irrevocable stand. Thus control of the Mediterranean may therefore soon be won or lost on this diplomatic front.

Italian diplomacy, leaving no stone unturned, is pressing its advantage.

Better to Act Now

The British are doing their utmost under trying circumstances to stem the tide. In almost daily conferences at Cairo and Ankara they are understood to be arguing that if the Italians are not faced today, they inevitably must be faced under less favorable circumstances tomorrow.

British and Colonial French authorities are issuing statements designed to stir up enthusiasm in French possessions for continuing the war on the Allied side.

Three factors arising from the French defeat are alarming Mediterranean neutrals.

1. They are greatly concerned lest the British be compelled to withdraw forces and equipment to guard the British Isles. It is noted that Australian and New Zealand troops hitherto landed in the Mediterranean are now being taken directly to British ports.
2. It is recognized that Italy and Spain are now free from the restraining influence of a strong France on their rear.
3. There is great chagrin at the prospect that French colonies may somehow be removed from active conflict by Premier Marshal Pétain's peace, thus reducing the British grip on the Western Mediterranean to Gibraltar and Malta.

Egyptian Troops Withdrawn

The Egyptians withdrew troops inland from Italy's Libyan frontier to avoid incidents. This is the most tangible indication of Egypt's hesitating state of mind. For a fortnight it has been repeatedly declared that Cairo's treaty obligations with Britain would be honored. These obligations, under the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936, commit Egypt to act as Britain's ally, not only in war but even in case of an "apprehended international emergency."

But each time it was emphasized that these obligations only applied to an enemy attack within Egypt itself.

Obviously either events or a fresh decision could bring Egypt into the war in a moment, and its diplomatic relations with Italy already had been broken off for a week. But so much hesitation in a country which has been the key to Britain's Alexandria naval base and to Suez itself would have been considered unthinkable a month ago

Syria a Bargaining Point

With Turkey, much depends upon the discretion with which the Italians approach the problem of Syria. Turkey wants to retain Syria under its own control, with the result that the opportunity is afforded to the Axis powers to use Syria as a major point of diplomatic bargaining which is certainly going on in Ankara.

Yet Turkey's attitude is even more dependent on Russia. The best information here would indicate that Russia's concern over the German victory is mounting, but that action is being strictly confined to precautionary rather than hostile measures.

This attitude if accurate would not be positive enough to push Turkey into the war on the British side. Meanwhile, strong pro-German elements in Turkey are joining with realists who argue that British power is waning. In order to set up a domestic situation in which it would difficult to declare war.

Alaska Is Rich in Indian Lore

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Alaska's charm lies not in gentle, quiet simplicity but in rugged grandeur—in its vast stretches of open spaces, cragbound seacoasts, mighty glaciers, abundance of wild life, wealth of sea and land. Traces of primitive people are still extant over its great, unclaimed domain, whose naturalness is untouched by the formality of man's arrangement

At every port of call there are little trails, obscure to the uninitiated, which in a few minutes will lead the nature lover away from the busy docks and surrounding town into the heart of nature in an original state.

At Juneau there is the Gold Creek trail leading into Silver Bow Basin one of the places where gold was first discovered in Alaska. This is an old road where mule teams with jingling bells hauled supplies for miners at work. Here and there can be found remnants of old gold prospects; tunnels, rusty bits of machinery hidden among luxuriant ferns, alders, willows, and wild berry bushes And if the adventurer goes far enough there will be before his eyes, high on the hillside, the ramshackle buildings of a once flourishing mine

Snow-Capped Mountains

One either side of the basin stupendous mountains lift their snowy crests to the sky. Below, a winding stream will be seen gurgling over sandy stretches, spattering over rocks into foamy rapids or tumbling into frothy waterfalls on its way to the sea. Birds will hop along the path. Marmot, unafraid, will whistle from some rock or stump Raven, the traditional bird of creation among the Haida and Thlinget Indins, will shriek and caw, his black coat glistening in the sunlight. From a distance can be heard the drumming of a grouse. And along the mountainsides a small, harmless brown bear may be foraging for roots and berries.

Or if the adventurer is fond of more strenuous tramping, two mountains beckon. Mt. Roberts is the easier climb When the trail has finally wound itself through the timber and onto the mountain's crest, behold, miles upon miles of Alaska's inland seas spread before the vision. In the other direction are seams upon seams of jagged mountain ranges.

Or if stiff climbing is required, there is Mt. Juneau, which will take longer, and more strenuous climbing to ascend, and which only just lifts the traveler somewhat higher than Mt Roberts.

United States Forest Service

Raven and Sun Totem
One of the many totem poles visitors to Alaska see.

Wealth of Indian Lore

Perhaps Alaska's most interesting attraction is its wealth of Indian lore. Here and there are remains of old villages with their ornate totem poles going to ruin. Some of these old communities have been rehabilitated by the native CCC workers under the supervision of the Forest Service.

One of these old locations is at Ketchikan and Wrangell. The community house is built of heavy timbers hewn with the crudest of tools after the fashion of the Thlingets and Haidas of Southeastern Alaska. Also to be seen are totem poles, some depicting historical incidents, some legends, and some an everyday happening; and other artifacts which illustrate the life of a people who now have left their mode of living for the ways of the white man.

Obliging Robots At Fair Staging Popularity Race

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TREASURE ISLAND, San Francisco Bay—Friendly competition has arisen at the Golden Gate International Exposition here between two electrical robots—Peter the Voder of the Bell Telephone Company, and Willie Vocalite and his dog, Sparko, of the Westinghouse Company.

Peter holds forth in a soundproof room where he answers questions put to him, as a young lady presses keys as if she were playing a pipe organ. Peter will moo like a cow, neigh like a horse, sing a song, say "hippopotamus," Seven Sisters, Texas, or your home town. He is most obliging to children.

Willie has the advantage of being out in full view on a spotlighted stage. He is of shining copper color and so is his dog, Sparko. Sparko will sit up, beg, wag his tail, or do any other stunt at Willie's direction, all conveyed through a microphone by a young woman attendant. Willie, himself, is most obliging in doing stunts.

Each robot has his following, and it keeps the tabulators busy telling who's ahead.

Edison Reveals Plea For Big Navy in 1938

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 21 (AP)—Charles Edison, retiring Secretary of the Navy, disclosed June 19 that after appeasement at Munich in September, 1938, he recommended a $5,000,000,000 expenditure for expansion of the United States Navy "but it was apparently decided that the country was not yet ready for that."

"You may speculate on to whom I made the recommendation," Mr. Edison said in an interview after receiving an honorary Doctor of Laws degree at John Marshall School of Law. "I renewed the recommendation one month ago but then I made it $10,000,000,000."

Asked whether he believed the United States would be involved in the war, he replied: "I do not think we will have a thing to say about it. It will be imposed upon us. We will certainly be invaded economically. Any dislocation of the world of the present magnitude will make a tremendous dislocation here."

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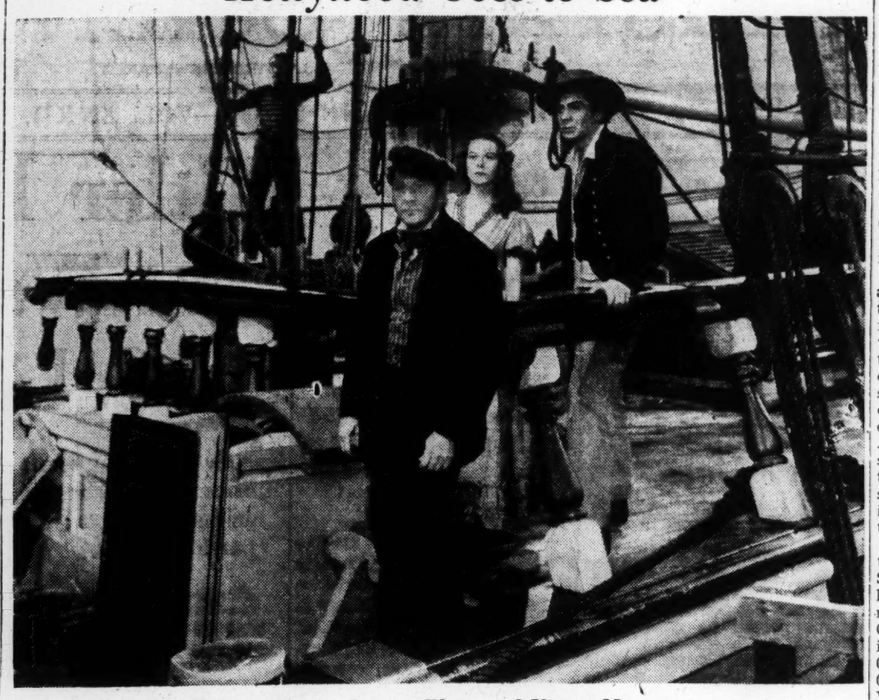
Hollywood Goes to Sea



Robert Barrat, Louise Platt, and Victor Mature
In "Captain Caution," film in preparation, based on Kenneth Roberts' story.

Roberts' 'Captain Caution' on Way to Screen

By Frank Daugherty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Hollywood Letter

Hollywood is taking the books of Kenneth Roberts in stride, just as it took the "Beau" books of Percival Christopher Wren and the gallant tales of Jeffrey Farnol.

The newest of the Roberts stories to be filmed is "Captain Caution," which Hal Roach is making on a large scale with a cast including Victor Mature, a new leading man, Bruce Cabot, Louise Platt, Robert Barrat, and some others.

Walking about the decks of the ship sets on which the film will largely be shot, with Grover Jones, who wrote the scenario of Mr. Roberts' novel, we watched second-director Richard Talmadge (whom some may remember as the star of many an adventure film of his own) show a group of doughty 1812 seamen how to fight, tumble, fall off hatches onto the thick mattresses spread for them on the deck. We went from there to the chief set, where Director Richard Wallace was showing the principals how to wield broadswords without inflicting damage on themselves or the onlookers.

Softening the anti-British tone of the book, according to Mr. Jones, was one of the hardest parts of preparing the script. This he did, however, by interjecting a few innovations learned in a long career of scripting.

"But in the main," he said, "we won't be giving them much time to think about whether they like the theme of the picture or not. We'll be giving them action, and then more action. And if we let a little plot trickle in to let them know why they are getting all that fighting, we do it only because the camera needs a new setup now and again."

Grover Jones should know what makes a good picture. I don't take him too seriously when he says he'll give them action where the plot should go, because I know one doesn't remain at the top of Hollywood's writing personnel without ability to put an author's story faithfully on the screen. He has been in Hollywood since 1913, beginning his career as a paperhanger and painter. He has earned for himself, according to his own confession, something over two million dollars.

He had a fling at directing after spending a few years as a gag man. But it didn't work out very well, apparently, for though he told me that he had directed 139 pictures, he wouldn't mention the names of any of them.

"I'm not like the inconsistent directors who have made some good pictures and some bad," said Mr. Jones, who rarely takes Hollywood very seriously. "Mine were all bad."

Between scenario jobs, Mr. Jones bought a complete printing establishment a few years ago, and for a while put out a rather demure publication full of jokes and squibs and pictures, called Jones' Magazine. He carried it along for some time, losing about $1,400 a month on it, until, as he mildly states it, "My wife complained."

Now he has turned the printing press over to the employees and they have worked up a business which has given them a backlog of several thousand dollars, besides paying them regular salaries: They publish a weekly paper and several film and trade magazines. Mr. Jones, who sells an occasional article or story to the national magazines, reserves for himself, however, the right to set these up on his own press; and, indeed, he has done so for quite a number of years.

Willkie's Growing Strength Starts 'Whispering Campaign'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 20—Whispering campaigns are not new in American politics, but when a dark horse for his Party's presidential nomination becomes the object, veteran political observers start looking more closely into what he has that makes him loom as a winner over a field that has two strong favorites.

Such is the case of Wendell L. Willkie, who has emerged this month from a very dark horse to become a leading contender for the presidential nomination.

As the convention meets, neither Thomas E. Dewey nor Robert A. Taft, the leading contenders, have sufficient delegate pledges to insure a majority, and it is here that Mr. Willkie looms as an aspirant who must be stopped if any other candidate wins. Mr. Dewey and Mr. Taft could effect a combination that would stop him, but prerequisite to it would be the consent of either to a second place on the ticket headed by the other.

Whispering Campaign

Thus it is that Mr. Willkie's growing strength with them has aroused his rivals, including those who had calculated that the Dewey-Taft struggle would deadlock the Philadelphia convention and open the door to another bidder for the Republican standard. Chief sign of the importance attached to slowing up the Willkie movement has been the growing whispers against him. These take the form of charges that Mr. Willkie is pro-Nazi because of a Germanic background, one whisper even having Mr. Willkie's sister the wife of a Hitler General and so vigorously a Nazi that it affects her brother's political thinking.

Mr. Willkie has two sisters, one of them a spinster and the other the wife of an officer in the United States Navy. The ground for the charge, however, is that all four of the Willkie grandparents were German immigrants, though the whispers never stress that all were refugees from the autocracy of Imperial Germany following the 1848 revolution.

This is well-known, however, in Elwood, Ind., where Mr. Willkie was born, and where his father and mother, both lawyers, raised their six children in a home atmosphere that featured emancipated thought. Mother Willkie was the first woman admitted to the Indiana bar, and Father Willkie, a Democrat and one of the most successful trial lawyers in central Indiana, defended organized labor in union battles at the turn of the century.

American Democracy

In the same way, Mr. Willike holds that in the American democracy, "the prime and only purpose of government is to make men free, politically, economically." His contention has been widely applauded that the New Deal principle of Government has supplanted the liberal principle of freedom with the reactionary principle of State power—"the oldest political idea in history, the source of all autocracy, the cause of most wars."

Further reply to the whisperers, his backers hold, is his emphatic report to his Party of "overwhelming" sentiment throughout the Nation for the granting of all possible aid, short of war, to the Allies, with the warning that it precludes any possibility of an isolation stand at Philadelphia.

Where Danger Lies

"The danger from Hitler lies within ourselves," he continues, "so long as we think of this country as broken down into hostile groups, each fighting the other for the little wealth that remains. We must not promise jobs unless we turn industry loose to make jobs. We must not express sympathy for the unemployed and then tax profits so outrageously that money will not flow into new industry to make new jobs. We must not say that we have a good army when statistics prove otherwise.

"American democracy is posed with two problems: The setting up of a co-operative program to strengthen American industry, and the building of a defense program while retaining the traditional American democratic processes.

"America can make itself so strong that no dictator would think of striking at us, provided the spirit of free enterprise is permitted to survive. We must substitute the 'Blum' Government in Washington with one of confidence, courage and work."

U. S. Ships Start Service to India

NEW YORK, June 21 (AP)—Entrance into the India service was announced yesterday by the American Export Lines.

As part of the program of finding new runs for 26 freighters formerly in the Mediterranean trade, the line will operate a semi-monthly schedule out of New York, using eight vessels.

It was announced recently that four cargo-passenger liners would operate between New York and Lisbon.

The eight ships, all constructed recently, will touch India ports via Trinidad and the Cape of Good Hope, and are expected to make the round trip in about 85 days. All are capable of speed of 19 knots. They have no passenger accommodations.

The initial voyage will be made by the Express on July 6. The Explorer will depart July 20. Following, in order, on the 5th and 20th of each month will be the Exporter, Exchange, Exemplar, Exchequer, Exhibitor, and Exchester. The last three named will be making maiden voyages.

Ecuador's Apology

QUITO, Ecuador, June 21 (AP)—The Ecuadorean Foreign Ministry expressed regrets yesterday to Baron Di Fontona Reglia, Italian Minister, who was hissed by a crowd that shouted, "Long live France," when he arrived to present his credentials.

Dozen U. S. Ships Still in War Zone

NEW YORK, June 21 (AP)—A dozen American ships are still in the Mediterranean and Black Seas, either steaming for home or preparing to quit the waters closed to United States shipping by Italy's entrance into the war nine days ago.

Nine are American Export Line vessels carrying some 250 passengers from the war zone. The others are Lykes Brothers freighters.

Five other American Export Line ships in the United States-Mediterranean service were safe on the high seas, bound for home. Of these, three sailed from Mediterranean ports before Italy declared war and two, east-bound then, turned back.

Canadian Division Once More Intact

LONDON, June 21 (AP)—The First Division of the Canadian active service force, which just missed participating in the action in France, now is remustered and ready to defend Britain.

Except for a few of the men, most of whom are believed to have reached English ports, the division "is once more intact," said an announcement by the Dominions and Colonial Office today. Losses of equipment in the withdrawal from France "rapidly are being made good."

The division has had 10 months of intensive training and is considered one of the Army's most efficient mobile forces.

'Hemispheric Solidarity' Rouses Canadian Queries

By Bruce Hutchison
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, June 22—If the United States goes ahead with its plan for a hemispheric economic system, embracing all North and South America, as forecast in The Christian Science Monitor, it will find that Canada is one of the most important and difficult factors in it.

The South American countries are relatively small contributors to the world's trade. Canada is the fourth trading nation of the world, with an exportable surplus so large that markets in almost every part of the world are needed to absorb it. To divert a substantial part of Canada's overseas trade into the economy of North and South America is a large task even for so powerful an economic unit as the United States. For Canada itself such a change would be nothing less than an economic revolution, felt by every citizen.

When the United States talks of taking over the trade of North and South America to prevent this hemisphere falling into the economic domination of Germany, Canada asks what is to happen to its annual exports of about $1,000,000,000, of which only about $400,000,000 go to the United States. Where is the remainder, the larger part of Canada's exports, to go?

In simpler terms, is the United States prepared to import more of Canada's wheat, lumber, fish, and metals at the expense of American producers? And, conversely, if the United States is willing to do this (with grave effects on some of its own producers) is Canada ready to sacrifice some of its manufacturing industries which, under a reciprocal reduction in tariffs, would be sure to suffer from American competition?

Complete Upheaval Forecast

However this question is answered, by whatever compromise, hemispheric planned economy, as forecast from Washington, would mean a complete upheaval in the economic life of Canada. The United States, exporting only about 7 per cent of its national income, and with a vast internal market, can absorb such a shock, perhaps without too serious dislocations. In Canada any such deal might mean moving half the wheat farmers out of the prairies, because America has too much wheat for its own use already, and that alone would mark the greatest economic problem in Canada's history. The scheme also might seriously affect the great eastern Canadian manufacturing industries which exist now solely by the protection of a high tariff against American mass-production goods.

This correspondent discussed these difficulties in Washington a few days ago with men high in the United States Government service who apparently are working out the possible blueprint of the proposed hemispheric economy. These experts agreed that Canada must be a large factor in the scheme for the obvious reason that Canada must remain strong economically as the United States' closest neighbor, and an essential part of its continental defenses. They realized also that to absorb Canada's exports is almost as large a job as to absorb all the exports of South America, calculated at $1,100,000,000.

These experts believed, however, that the original shock to Canada, should it lose most of its European markets, would be cushioned by the stimulation of the armament industry now springing up and certain to continue for some time. They pointed out also that Canada would enjoy a larger market for its forest products in the United States through the elimination of paper and pulp exports from the Scandinavian countries. But it was agreed that the greatest difficulty, so far as Canada was concerned, was the future of the great wheat industry which exists on overseas markets and which is the basis of Canada's whole economy. That Canada would not continue to produce around 400,000,000 bushels of wheat if European markets were reduced drastically was accepted.

Some Startling Prospects

In Washington the thought of moving farmers off the land, of reorganizing industry, of bonusing injured sections of the population, are taken philosophically after seven years of the New Deal. In Canada such projects would have been unthinkable and fantastic even a month ago. The economy and national income of Canada are not large enough to absorb violent changes of this sort without the gravest dislocations and without far-reaching repercussions in politics as well.

It should be remembered in the United States, however, as this hemispheric idea develops, that Canada for many years has sought to secure closer trading relations with the United States. Indeed, the tariff line along the forty-ninth parallel has been the battle line of Canadian politics since Sir John A. Macdonald proclaimed his policy of high tariffs. Since Confederation in 1867 the tariff battle has swayed back and forth along this line.

In 1911 Sir Wilfrid Laurier negotiated a reciprocity treaty with the United States covering natural products. That would have bound Canada and its neighbor into a virtual customs union. The plan was rejected by the people not so much for its economic effect as for its possible political effect. Canadians feared it would lead to annexation a fear long since forgotten.

The decision of 1911 has led to increasing tariff walls between the two countries, built by the United States and then equalled by Canada. The Fordney-McCumber and the Smoot-Hawley tariffs forced Canada more and more along the same road until, with the election of the present Canadian Government, the trend was halted and, to some extent reversed, by the negotiation of the present trade treaty, under the Hull program. Now from Washington is propesed some kind of plan, as yet vague to Canadians, by which Canada and its neighbor would lump their economies, forget their tariff quarrels and make themselves largely independent of the outside world.

Canadians Ask Question

To Canada this is a vital matter. Broadly speaking, the Canadian economy is based on two markets, the United States and Britain, but mostly on Britain. There for years this country has piled up a large favorable balance, secured British pounds and turned them into American dollars in order to pay an annual unfavorable balance in the United States of nearly $200,000,000, including interest payments. Once Canada is unable to secure this exchange in Britain it faces acute difficulties in meeting its American payments. This difficulty already has developed as a result of the war situation to date, especially Canada's need of large new imports of war materials from its neighbor.

It is not too much to say that if the British market were to collapse permanently the Canadian economy would collapse also until it could find new markets. Are these to be found in the new hemispheric preserve of North and South America? Every thinking Canadian asks that question as he watches events in Europe and hears what the experts are planning in Washington. The answer to that may be incidental to the United States. To Canada, economically speaking, it is everything.

Canada Interested

OTTAWA (CP)—Government officials have expressed interest in a White House announcement that a United States Cabinet committee was studying an international Western Hemisphere trade cartel to dispose of surpluses, but there was no official comment ending further word from Washington.

The Washington report intimated that Canada might be invited to join in a central selling agency for disposal of its surplus commodity stocks at the best price available, but officials here declined to say what the Canadian attitude would be.

Canada had nearly 500,000,000 bushels of wheat in stock at the close of the crop year last July 31, but much of the surplus went overseas to feed Britain and France and their soldiers. Another heavy surplus is in bacon, despite weekly shipments of 5,600,000 pounds to the United Kingdom under terms of an agreement between the two Governments.

The bacon surplus in storage was recently estimated at 30,000,000 pounds, but it was held by the Canadian Bacon Board on Britain's account.

Full Conscription Voted By Canadian Parliament

OTTAWA, June 21 (AP)—An unprecedented Government measure conscripting Canada's man power, economic and industrial resources for war purposes, speeded through Parliament and awaited only royal assent by the new Governor-General, the Earl of Athlone, before becoming law today.

The Senate added its approval last night shortly after the House of Commons had adopted the plan.

The meaure gives the Government total powers over persons and their property, similar to the authority conferred on Winston Churchill's Government in England.

Overseas Service Voluntary

Compulsory military service will apply only within the Dominion, leaving overseas service still a voluntary matter.

During lengthy debate in the House, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King declared that no details of the Government's plans could be disclosed at present, asserting that regulations and orders to be issued under the measure would be enacted when and as the situation demanded.

However, Air Minister C. G. Power said in the Commons that all able-bodied men up to the age of 45 would have the "opportunity and obligation" to join the military services.

For three days, Opposition and Liberal groups in the House had sought to qualify, and in one instance to nullify, the wide powers given to the Government.

All Concessions Refused

The Prime Minister was pressed to amend the bill to require conscription of wealth and industry before drafting men to the colors, but he refused to make any concessions to obtain Opposition support.

Proposed amendment would have placed responsibility for financing the war upon the Bank of Canada and would have provided that Parliament might not recess longer than 90 days.

In the Senate, the bill was rushed through the necessary first, second, and third readings without the usual formality of going into committee for consideration clause by clause.

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Brunswick, Ga.	15.55	28.05
Jacksonville, Fla.	16.90	30.45
St. Augustine, Fla.	17.50	31.55
Daytona Beach, Fla.	18.55	33.40
West Palm Beach, Fla.	21.40	38.55
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.	22.05	39.70
Hollywood, Fla.	22.15	39.90
Miami, Fla.	22.40	40.35
Orlando, Fla.	19.10	34.40
Tampa, Fla.	20.10	36.20
Sarasota, Fla.	20.70	37.30
Clearwater, Fla.	20.40	36.75
Fort Myers, Fla.	21.40	38.50
St. Petersburg, Fla.	20.65	37.20
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See Also
Travel Pages
Published Each Tuesday

Advertising Light Gleams in Kitchens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 21—Mrs. Consumer, baking a cake in the kitchen of her suburban home, may be miles away from the big convention of the Advertising Federation of America, which gets under way here June 23, but the program is focused upon her just as if she were sitting in the front row of the convention hall.

For one of the chief objects of the 1940 meeting, according to Elon G. Borton of Chicago, convention chairman, is to enable men and women of the advertising profession to get the viewpoint of the people who use the products they set out to sell. These people have become more and more articulate in recent years, and constitute what is known professionally as "the consumer movement," keenly interested and often critical of advertising.

At the same time, this convention intends to tell advertising's side of the story in the hope that Mrs. Consumer, reading her magazine or dialing her radio in her quiet living room, will have a fuller appreciation of what advertising does to make her home comfortable. "Advertising's Contribution to the American Way of Living," is the convention theme. The opening day's session is devoted to a discussion of it by advertising executives.

Capable of Fine Service

Mr. Borton, in speaking of the Consumer Movement referred to what Norman S. Rose, President of the Federation, says:

"The Consumer Movement, which has every right to exist, and which is capable of rendering a splendid service to the people who buy, people who sell, and people who manufacture, has been attacked from within by interests that are totalitarian at heart, and which use the Consumer Movement as their Trojan horse, by means of which they may invade the business world with their subversive preachments and doctrines, under the guise of consumer aid!"

"More and more advertisers are striving to co-operate with consumers," said Mr. Borton. "The first reaction of business to the consumer movement was defensive. It bristled up at criticism. But business now realizes that the majority of people in the movement are sincere, and advertisters strive to find out what they want and give it to them.

"One difficulty, however, is to know just what it is they do want in advertising. People say they desire factual information but they still respond to the appeal of an attractive picture which tells nothing about the materials that go into a product or its mechanical features. The advertiser's task is to find out just how large a proportion of cold facts the buyer really wants."

Human Relations Involved

To help them find out more about Mrs. Consumer's taste in advertising copy, the men and women who produce it have called in Dr. Alice V. Keliher, director of the Progressive Education Association's commission on human relations, to speak to the convention on this subject.

At the same time, the advertisers are going to give much consideration to the other side of the subject—how to get the consumer to appreciate what advertising does for him.

"Advertising needs to present a united front to obtain understanding and acceptance by the public," observed Norman S. Rose of Boston, President of the Federation, in commenting on the coming convention. "Leaders in advertising, merchandising, and public affairs are to give us their views and comments; they will stimulate us to new achievements, new confidence in advertising."

In the past, advertising has neglected to present its case forcibly to the public, said Mr. Borton in a discussion of this convention theme. It has allowed to go unanswered many articles which pointed out just one side of the story, namely, the big sums spent on advertising. As a result, he said, many persons think of these huge expenditures as economic waste. He maintains, on the contrary, that advertising doesn't cost the public anything, and he undertakes to prove his point with a can of soup and an automobile.

Sales Cut Advertising Cost

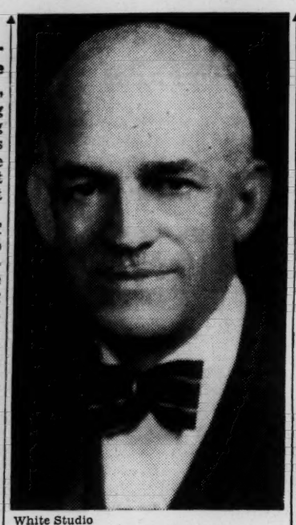
One soup manufacturer, Mr. Borton says, spends $4,000,000 a year and advertising. Yet is canned soup costly? Not at all; even the most economical housewives buy it. For advertising has made it possible to produce soup for a mass market, with consequent cutting of costs, points out Mr. Borton. And because the $4,000,000 bill is distributed over so many little tin cans, the actual cost of advertising amounts to only about one tenth of a cent a can, he notes.

Similar is the story of the automobile, which the advertising people present for consideration by the public. The $800 car of today, as everybody knows, compares favorably with the $3,000 automobile of yesterday because mass production has lowered costs. And advertising people claim that advertising has had much to do with providing the mass market.

They claim more for their profession. They are considering, at their convention here, the part it plays in maintaining the American system of free enterprise.

How could Henry Ford have built up his industry, they ask, if he had not been able to put his product before the people on the printed page, the billboard, through the radio and so on? Speaking on the subject of advertising as an essential to economic freedom is Elisha Hanson, general counsel of the American Newspaper Publishers Association.

Women, by the way, take an extremely active part in this convention. Miss Helen Vance of Chicago, is vice-chairman of the convention committee.



White Studio

Norman S. Rose
Wins Goodrich award at Fair for notable public service.

Public Servant

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The Goodrich Award for Distinguished Public Service today was awarded to Norman S. Rose, Advertising Manager of The Christian Science Monitor and President of the Advertising Federation of America, at the Goodrich Arena at the New York World's Fair.

This award was conferred on a number of eminent visitors to the World's Fair last season, and the same procedure is being followed in 1940 with Mr. Rose being one of the first to receive it this year.

Mr. Rose, in his capacity as President of the Federation, made a short address over the Goodrich exhibit's public address system, in which he said in part:

"With the world in its present state of turmoil, it is not easy to give thought to such workaday things as business and advertising. Yet business must go on, even in the face of eventualities that none can predict, and it will still go on, no matter what those eventualities may be. And advertising will go on, as long as the American business system exists, because under the American business system, business would find it almost as hard to progress and succeed without advertising, as advertising would find it hard to function without business."

House Group Favors 15,000 Naval Planes

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP)—After hearing testimony that 10,000 planes would not be adequate for a proposed two-ocean fleet, the House Naval Committee recommended today a Navy Air Force of 15,000 planes.

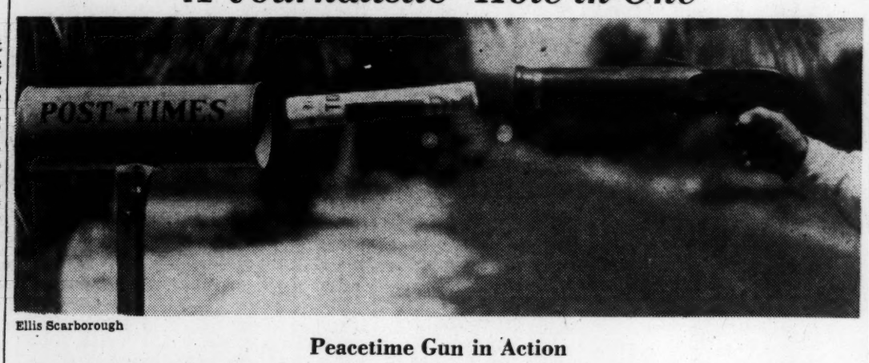
The testimony was given by Rear Admiral John H. Towers, Chief of the Naval Air Corps, who recalled that a lately enacted law put a 10,000-plane ceiling on the Navy. But that, he reminded the committee, was before a new $4,000,000,000 expansion of the fleet, designed to give it the size of a two-ocean Navy, was projected.

Britons on Way Home From Italy

ROME, June 21 (AP)—British diplomats, correspondents and others given permission to leave Italy when it declared war on Great Britain and France finally were at sea today, en route home aboard the liner Conte Rosso after an eight-day wait at Ancona.

France had failed to give safe conduct assurances until the ship reached Lisbon, Portugal, authorities said.

A Journalistic 'Hole-in-One'



Ellis Scarborough

Peacetime Gun in Action

Comfort, not necessity, probably mothered this invention of a newspaper-shooting gun. E. Y. Keith, in charge of circulation for the Palm Beach, Fla., Post-Times, was the inventor.

By folding the paper into a compact roll and inserting it in the muzzle, the delivery boy is able to remain in his car—unless he misses.

Of course, the paper has to be rolled just right, and the first attempts are likely to be a little wild; but it's fun to practice and, if you're good, some day you might be able to keep rolling along at a fairly lively clip in your car and just simply roll the folks off their front porches with your marksmanship.

Defense of Civil Liberties Is Stressed

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., June 21—Today the University of Virginia's Institute of Public Affairs passed from the extremely vital, but not very thrilling, subject of economics to civil liberties in a world threatened by totalitarianism.

Dr. Donald Meiklejohn, Associate Professor of Philosophy at the College of William and Mary, led off the discussion at the morning sitting by treating the question, "Must America Change Its Theory of Civil Liberties?"

He said, "The thesis I wish to defend is that it must be not only retained but positively promoted to meet the demands of the present situation. Civil liberties are to be maintained as the indispensable forms of exchange in a democratic society. They are the way in which citizens of a democratic state behave. Civil liberties play a part, not in weakening, but in strengthening public policy. These are essential positive conditions of a democratic and forceful government, so the latter must not merely keep hands off, but must positively foster full and all-sided discussion."

Labor's Place

Marion Hedges, Director of Research of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, spoke on "Labor's Role in Industrial Democracy," and said, "No falsehood is more incompatible with the truth than that which declares that common men do not care for democracy. Democracy might be defined as the agreement of the strong not to exploit the weak. Hitlerism declares for the right of the strong to exploit the weak. It is an annihilation of all moral values.

"Tolerant democracies will always be destroyed if they permit poisonous ideas to divide the nation. It is useless to seek to build an industrial democracy by over-idealizing the labor class. Labor is merely a collection of human beings attempting to achieve a new way of life. The historic mission of the labor class is not to seize power but to co-operate with all groups in the community to build a more social world.

"Our essential problem is to achieve discipline with freedom. The union must be free; it must not be a mob. The principal method of adjustment between labor and management is not the strike, but the conference table."

Henry A. Schweinhaut, Special Secretary to the Attorney General of the United States, in speaking on "Federal Criminal Enforcement of Civil Liberties Statutes," said: "The power and jurisidction of the Federal Government in the field of civil liberties is restricted. There has been for many years a tendency to rely upon the Federal Courts and the Department of Justice for the protection of our rights. That threatens to destroy that civic awareness and sense of responsibility which plays so vital a part in the protection of our civil liberties.

"Decisions of the Supreme Court in recent years have added safeguards to our civil liberties but they have not established new or greater rights as against private individuals. Individual action and aggression is still a matter for State attention. No reliance for the vindication of our basic rights and liberties is well placed unless it has its primary source in the alertness of a vitalized public opinion. No other reliance is dependable; no other source should be trusted to exercise that vigilance which is said to be the price of liberty."

Propaganda's Place

Dr. S. Shepard Jones, Lecturer in the Fletcher School of Law and diplomacy, at the afternoon sitting on "Propaganda and Moulding of Public Opinion," said, "it took Hitler's repeated aggressions to open our eyes to the grim realities. When the war began in September about 82 per cent thought the Allies would win. By the middle of May this figure dropped to 55 per cent.

"It would appear that, as the public awakened to the grave military threat to France, and to Britain, sentiment in opposition to supplying the Allies airplanes on credit diminished. On May 10, the American Institute reported that the public was about two to one in favor of a presidential candidate who would be willing to give the Allies all the help they wanted.

"From many sources we have evidence of the rapid shift in sentiment in favor of sending of all possible aid to the Allies, short of war."

Edward L. Bernays, Counsel on Public Relations of New York, gave a two-fold program for "fighting the fifth column in the Americas." He urged stressing the democratic way of life and expanding present governmental agencies to enforce existing and new laws.

Last night Carl Snyder, a statistician, stated that a very careful study of cycles of political opinions showed they move in constant cycles and that all past ebbs and flows prove a Republican President will now be elected with a great majority.

Henry J. Taylor, a financiar, recently returned from Germany, portrayed how the political and spiritual enslavement of the German people had given Germany astounding economic power and productive capacity. Dr. Karl Brandt, former Professor at the University of Berlin, confirmed Mr. Taylor's view. He feels no economic blockade of Germany will bring effective results before 1941. He is convinced the Nazis have enormous economic reserves. He said they have an armament worth about $100,000,000,000. They spent on rearming the equivalent of $20,000,000,000 annually.

Getting Food Past Nazi Army The Problem Facing Red Cross

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 20—With expansion of German conquest, America's desire to share food with European refugees from its own full granary is becoming more and more difficult to carry out.

How to get food supplies to the civilian populations of Holland, Belgium, France and other invaded countries, without nourishing the German fighting forces for their onslaught against Great Britain, furnishes a tough problem for the American Red Cross today.

The United States, according to President Roosevelt and Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, has enough food in reserve right now to feed millions of hungry Europeans and still not curtail the distribution of surpluses to needy in this country. If it becomes necessary, crop restrictions can be lifted before the next general planting season next spring.

From Europe come reports that the worst famine since the Middle Ages may come upon certain nations conquered by Germany within the next few months, unless American aid is forthcoming.

On Its Way

The first $500,000 worth of American food is now on its way to Europe aboard the Red Cross ship "McKeesport," but just where it will land and how many boatloads will follow depends largely on the attitude of the German government. If the Germans grant the Red Cross "liberty of action" in getting help "to those for whom it is intended," distribution of American food will continue, Norman H. Davis, Red Cross Chairman, has announced.

Red Cross officials insist on doing the distributing, in order to be sure that the supplies get to civilian refugees and not to the advancing German army. In German-occupied Poland, it was only after long negotiation that Red Cross officials were allowed to distribute relief. Since that time Germany's food position is said to have become even more precarious.

Loose ends of the international food picture today are these:

Wheat Carryover

President Roosevelt told a press conference this week that the wheat carryover in the United States is three times the normal average and is sufficient to take care of any problems the government can now foresee in feeding a good part of the world's population.

The relief bill carrying $50,000,000 for government purchase of surplus foods to be turned over to the Red Cross for European relief is nearly ready for the President's signature.

The Senate this week passed an amendment to the neutrality law relieving the Red Cross of the necessity of obtaining "safe convoy" before its ships can land in combat nations. The German Government has refused to assure "safe convoy" for the McKeesport, originally destined for Bordeaux, France, and now headed for Bilbao, Spain. The Senate, in relaxing landing regulations, stipulated that the vessel must be engaged exclusively on an errand of mercy and must not run a blockade without permission of the blockading power.

One American crop that has suffered a terrific blow from the reduction in foreign trade and for which there is little hope even in the European relief program is cotton. President Roosevelt noted at his conference that there is already one year's crop of cotton at hand and a large new one now coming along.

The War Department disclosed that surplus World War supplies, including trench shoes, field kitchens, and ambulances have been sold to the Red Cross at cut prices for use abroad. Included in the purchase were 100,000 pairs of trench shoes at 25 cents a pair, 43 complete horse drawn rolling kitchens at $20 each, 15 incomplete kitchens at $10 each and 109 animal-drawn ambulances at $10 each.

Hoover Warns: 'It Needn't Happen Here'

NEW YORK, June 21 (AP) — Former President Hoover, writing in the July issue of "The American Mercury," declares that "pre-dictator periods" in Europe are analogous to "some recent years and events in America."

Under the title, "It Needn't Happen Here," Mr. Hoover discussed reasons for the rise of dictatorships in Europe, based on his observations during a continental tour two years ago, and compared them with conditions in this country.

Nevertheless, he insisted, "there is no ground for defeatist fear that liberty is lost in America."

Mr. Hoover said he found in Europe that "the universal pattern" of nations preceding totalitarian rule "was the general despair of the people that democracy could solve their economic and governmental problems."

Mixture Proved Worse

The result, he added, was that "the dictatorship was established by powers conferred upon the man on horseback by parliamentary leaders or confirmed by electoral action. . . . Liberty committed suicide.

"The planners thought they could mix totalitarian economics into free enterprise," he continued. "Totalitarian economics injected into free enterprise choked the productivity of the nation. The mixture proved worse than either system alone."

Turning to events in the United States, Mr. Hoover observed: "We, too, have a confused and uncertain people. Men's moods are haunted by the thought that the golden age of America is over.

"Do I need point out . . . the mixture of government dictation into free enterprise, the rise of pressure groups, of the starry-eyed, of the subversive, and at times the lapse of legislatures into impotence? We, too, have devaluation, credit inflation, deficits, and swelling debt. We find ourselves in . . . economic demoralization. . . .

He Rejected NRA

"The real birth of the NRA" (National Recovery Administration), he said, came as a proposal submitted to him at the White House by the United States Chamber of Commerce.

"I could not do otherwise than describe it as a proposal leading straight to economic Fascism," Mr. Hoover recalled. Later, he added, the idea was passed "into law by the New Deal . . . and then the Supreme Court found it a violation of primary liberties.

"But ours is not a country for despair," Mr. Hoover concluded. "On the contrary, there are the sure foundations of hope and confidence. Many of our totalitarian 'liberals' who now realize where these ideas have led our country are deserting that mixed compulsory and free economy. The American people are realizing where it leads. We can recover from that experience. . . ."

X-Ray Motion Pictures Made Possible By Development of High-Speed Tubes

PITTSBURGH, June 21 (AP)—X-ray motion pictures became a possibility today with development of an ultra-high-speed X-ray tube enabling the photographing of the inner structure of opaque objects moving at an exceedingly rapid rate or reacting to a strong sudden external force or blow.

Developed by Westinghouse engineers, the new glass tube makes possible the taking of pictures with an exposure time of a millionth of a second—less than one twenty-thousandth of the time required to blink an eye.

Already it has disclosed exactly what happens when a bullet plows through a block of wood, the football player kicks the ball or the golfer makes his drive. Tennis balls, lamp bulbs, and many other objects have played parts in laboratory tests.

Dr. Charles M. Slack, one of the engineers who developed the tube, told the American Physical Society that it may presage a day when desirable and hitherto impossible tasks may be accomplished.

Machine and motor builders, for example, will be able to study internal strains in rapidly moving parts. Makers of sporting rifles, shotguns and ammunition may determine any slight deflecting of a bullet in its passage through a gun barrel or observe the distribution of shot.

Dr. Slack said conventional types of high-speed X-ray equipment permitted exposure times little shorter than one-hundredth of a second, and that even if the exposure were one-thousandth of a second, a hard-driven golf ball with an initial velocity of perhaps 300 feet per second would travel more than three inches during that time.

"Although some of the tests might be considered impractical from the standpoint of possible application of the new tube and auxiliary equipment," declared the research physicist, "they proved the entire practicability of ultra-high-speed X-ray photography.

"Designed only for highly specialized high-speed work, the new tube nevertheless extends the possible usefulness of X-ray science into a wide new realm. It does jobs that conventional tubes cannot and do not need to do, hence is designed to supplement existing X-ray sources rather than replace any of them."

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Cut in Nonvital Spending Demand of Economy League

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 21—A vigorous demand that Congress act at once to cut nonvital spending out of the Federal budget in view of tremendous new expenditures made necessary by the national defense program was made by the National Economy League in an open letter to the President and all senators and representatives today.

Particularly singled out for pruning were the agricultural appropriation bill with its $212,000,000 for parity payments to farmers, measures calling for additional housing and public works, and the new 1941 Work Projects Administration appropriation. If the Government's defense spending is going to stimulate industry, provide jobs and give indirect farm relief, then, the Economy League held, regular expenditures for these purposes must be sharply curtailed if the budget is not to run hopelessly out of line.

"Defense estimates are rising to no one knows what levels; the burden may soon equal that of the World War years," the letter declared. "Yet Congress and the Administration continue to view the nondefense parts of the Federal budget as though nothing had happened to change our financial future."

Threat to Defense

The Economy League declared that public works, work relief projects, and housing are being continued, although they use materials and skilled labor vital to the defense program. Continued spending of this sort, it added, becomes not merely a luxury, but actually imperils the defense program.

To illustrate its contention, the League in its letter stressed that the relief bill includes $50,000,000 for the purchase of foods, textiles, and other supplies by the Red Cross for European relief and that defense proposals call for the barter of American farm products for essential war materials. These are indirect subsidies to agriculture; therefore, they should be met by a reduction in other farm subsidies, it declared.

Items Held Needless

"Many of the pending appropriations and authorizations are patently unnecessary, and vigorous action should be taken to eliminate the non-essentials from pending bills," the letter continued. "If the Government is going to buy farm products for European relief or to barter for war materials, it should reduce other farm appropriations. If it is going to stimulate industry through the defense program and by Reconstruction Finance Corporation financing, it will not need to provide work relief, additional housing, or nonessential public works.

"If the Government hopes to call forth the greatest possible economic effort for defense, it cannot afford to hinder the transfer of economic resources, especially in construction trades, nor to increase the public debt needlessly through continuation of programs not vital to defense."

U. S. Relief Ships Quit War Zone

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP)—No more American ships will be sent to remove Americans from the European war zone, it was learned June 19.

But the State Department is considering whether to permit Americans to travel to the United States on belligerent vessels.

Officials were said to feel that validation of passports for travel on belligerent ships would violate the spirit and intent of the Neutrality Act and involve elements of extreme danger. But it was pointed out that the Act was not mandatory in this respect and allowed discretion by the Secretary of State.

The State Department was understood to take the view that all Americans abroad had been given warning repeatedly to leave the war zone and many had failed to take advantage of transportation facilities offered previously. Officials said that no American vessels returning from Europe either on regular voyages or on the special repatriation trips had been filled.

Argentina Alters Oppressive Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The emergency law drafted by President Ortiz to protect Argentina against the "fifth column" and to conserve neutrality, has been amended to maintain domestic freedom of the press.

The amendment was forced by newspapers and parliamentarians determined that national indignation over the propaganda offensive should not be exploited to the detriment of the most valued constitutional rights.

The original proposal was to prohibit publication and circulation of material "affecting internal order." The Chamber of Deputies substituted this for restrictions on publicity which imperil neutrality, stability of national institutions, or friendly relationships with foreign powers.

The Government is empowered to cancel the citizenship of naturalized Argentines of "belligerent" origin. These can also be deported.

The law forbids operation of any association with a foreign government subsidy. Propaganda by mail or radio is banned. President Ortiz declared that Argentina could not remain indifferent to a campaign attacking republican institutions. It must heed the lessons of other countries.

Schools Kept Open As Raid Shelters

LONDON, June 21 (AP)—London's school children learned today that they would get no summer vacation this year because of the war.

The London County Council felt that the children would be safer in schools than in streets or at home in case of an air raid.

Britain Taking Over French War Orders

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP)—The British were reported by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., yesterday, already to be taking over French armament contracts in the United States.

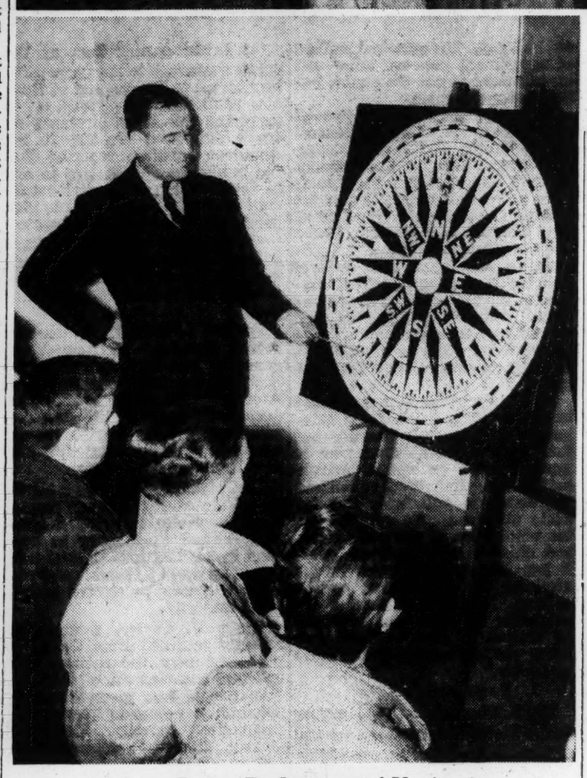
Without waiting for developments of the French offer to surrender, Mr. Morgenthau said, the British have been arranging with manufacturers to deliver to them any war materials contracted for but not taken by their ally.

Seaboys Train to Become Seamen

© Fox

Learning to Steer

Realistic effects are obtained in the nautical training school at Liverpool through use of a model bridge and stage properties.



Students Learn Rudiments of Navigation

Stewards at the training school learn to read the compass.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—In Britain's intensified war effort, stewards, cabin boys, and pantry boys are being given an opportunity to qualify for engineroom, stokehold, and deck-hand ratings.

At a school at Liverpool run by the National Maritime Board at the request of the Ministry of Shipping, a two weeks' intensive course of training is being given to fit applicants for these positions.

Navigation, derrick rigging, and other branches of seamanship are included in the tuition. At the end of the course candidates are examined by Board of Trade inspectors for an efficiency certificate which entitles them to the same rate of pay as able-bodied seamen.

Italy's War Entry Raises Problems in South America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Italian entrance into the European war has made neutrality maintenance more difficult for South American governments. The event, however, has reinforced their determination to adhere to the middle course. President Roosevelt's denunciation of Premier Mussolini's conduct was welcomed, but nowhere has there been any similar authoritative expression in sympathy with the Allied democratic cause.

Neutral travelers have been surprised by this state of affairs. In practically every state they find newspapers with so much zeal for the Anglo-French cause that the news and editorial presentation is almost misleading so far as the military situation is concerned. The masses, in their homes, the streets or the cinemas, are fervent in their condemnation of "the enemy." Yet no responsible authority has cared to depart from even verbal neutrality.

If Mr. Roosevelt is ahead of the thoughts of the North American people, it is evident that South American executives, so far as public expressions go, are a long way behind the thoughts of their peoples.

It is likely that this situation is due to the fear of extending racial hatred to this continent, not only threatening existing government but also the orderly process of assimilation.

Strong Communities

Germans and Italians together form communities whose influence must be carefully weighed before any South American government can commit itself in international policy. In some countries, Argentina and Brazil for example, their numerical strength is greater than in others. Even in smaller countries, like Peru and Bolivia, they constitute an important cog in national economy.

It would be incorrect to state that South American governments are afraid of these communities. That would be tantamount to a confession of loss of sovereignty. What they are afraid of is that conflict with a European power, originating in anything but a direct territorial assault, would bring Old World racial discords to the New World and thus hinder peace and development.

That is what South American rulers mean when they insist on true or strict neutrality. Nonetheless, they intend to keep alive the "American spirit" and emphasize that their legislatures have condemned the worst examples of aggression in Europe. There has also been complete fidelity to the New World principle of nonrecognition of forceful conquests.

It remains to be seen, however, whether South American diplomacy can remain permanently detached from the European conflict, that is, on the issue of strict neutrality. Continued indifference to the opinions of the Creole masses become more difficult as the North American public revises its attitude and as southern governments themselves are forced into legislative or decree action against "fifth column" activities. The inconsistency of reiterated "strict neutrality" with hurried protection programs against totalitarian infiltrations is obvious.

Anti-Italian Sentiment

The anti-Italian demonstrations in Montevideo, Uruguay, and Bogota, Colombia, are examples of popular feeling. But these demonstrations have not been general. Italians, more than Germans, have been successful immigrants in South America and are universally admired for their commercial diligence and social comportment. Many already have suffered because of the Duce's decision. The corner grocery store—invariably owned by an Italian—is being boycotted.

The newspaper La Razon of La Paz, Bolivia, contained a typical reaction when it declared that Italian action was a great disappointment to South America and regretted that, for the time being, Italy must be considered an enemy of the peoples of the Americas.

Statue of Liberty Came 55 Years Ago

By the Associated Press

New York, June 21

Fifty-five years ago yesterday the Statute of Liberty, gift of the people of France to the United States, arrived in New York Harbor.

The beacon of American democracy came in 214 packing cases aboard a bark-rigged French man-of-war.

The $700,000 which financed construction of the statue was contributed by 180 French cities, 40 general councils, and thousands of individual French citizens: $300,000 to build a pedestal on Bedloe's Island was raised in this country by popular subscription.

Ontario's Power Facilities Handle War Peak Easily

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission has announced in its recent report for the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1939, that the Province has ample power available to speed up the provincial war effort and also to maintain it at a much higher level.

Total revenue from all sources amounted to $36,820,628, and the increase of almost $2,800,000 over the preceding year enabled the Commission to meet the cost of schedule increases in purchased power, the cost of general extensions of service, and also special costs occasioned by wartime civil security necessities, said Dr. T. H. Hogg, Chairman and chief engineer, in the report.

Envoy Thanks U. S. for Help Sent to France

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

YORK, Pa., June 21—France will always remember gratefully the help that has come from the United States, Count Rene de Saint-Quentin, French Ambassador, told the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Department of Pennsylvania, in a telegram read at a dinner opening the veterans' annual convention here June 19.

"In the course of history," the Ambassador said, "the sons of Pennsylvania have forged with the sons of France close ties of comradeship on the battlefields during the War of Independence and on French soil."

Count de Saint-Quentin recalled how the heroism of the American soldiers was attested at Chateau Thierry, Fismes, and Argonne, regions now overrun by the German Army.

"Germany has prepared for war and for nothing but war," he continued. "For years it has built not only a tremendous war machine, but a war psychology for the specific purpose of destroying or dominating democratic peoples and institutions all over the world.

"The help we received from our allies and friends was not adequate to compensate the discrepancies between German military power and that of France when Hitler chose to throw Europe into war.

"The soldiers of France have not died in vain and the civilian populations, whose suffering is beyond belief, bears witness to the faith of France in ultimate resurrection and victory for the ideals for which France and your country stood and will always stand."

Count de Saint-Quentin's message was addressed to Lloyd C. Pike, State Commander, who had asked him to come to York as the guest of the Pennsylvania veterans and to tell the world whatever he wished to say "in the same courage and conviction that has always exemplified our beloved former Allies, the French people whom you represent so distinguishedly."

Appeal Made to Churches To Help Red Cross Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 20—The power of churches to awaken people to immediate action in behalf of European war victims was stressed in an appeal to all denominations today to make Sunday, June 30, American Red Cross Day.

Issued by Trustees of the Church Peace Union and the World Alliance for International Friendship, inter-denominational bodies founded by Andrew Carnegie to promote world good will, the appeal urges support of the Red Cross, designating it as "the heart of America expressing itself in action."

"The colossal and menacing problem of the refugees increases every day," the appeal reads. "A special communication from the Red Cross indicates the need for immediate relief in a measure never before contemplated and the importance of securing an adequate response.

"The Trustees of the Church Peace Union appeal to the churches to emphasize the world-wide ministry of the American Red Cross on Sunday, June 30, and to urge quick and sacrificial giving to their war relief fund.

"The Red Cross war relief needs gifts and needs them now. The churches have the power to inspire the people and make this issue vivid and real. If each church will bring before its congregation the greatness of the Red Cross service and its overwhelming urgency, America can become a good samaritan at a time when forces of destruction and desolation are abroad with unparalleled violence. It is not the time for apathy and indifference, with their perilous moral consequences. It is time for decision. It is the time for America to give."

With contributions pouring in from individuals and from every type of organization, the New York Chapter of the Red Cross hopes to reach its $2,000,000 goal within 10 days, Gen. Robert C. Davis, Executive Director, said.

Among contributions which raised the local total to $1,294,709, were a gift of $1,000 by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and an anonymous donation of $1,761.10.

The national fund has passed the $13,000,000 mark, according to Norman H. Davis, Chairman. Mr. Davis announced receipt of a $10,000 cash gift by Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad and of an ambulance from the Greater Buffalo Advertising Club among the day's contributions.

Miss Lily Pons will hold a garden party to aid the American Friends of France on June 22, at Silvermine, her summer home near Norwalk, Conn. Sponsors include Governor and Mrs. Lehman, Gov. Raymond Baldwin and Mrs. Baldwin of Connecticut, and Count de Fontnouvelle and Mr. Garreau-Dombasle of New York.

NEW YORK, June 20—More than 150,000 Chinese are homeless as a result of Japanese bombings of Chungking, according to a survey of the raids made by the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, National Chairman, said the Bureau cabled 50,000 Chinese dollars for civilian relief to Mme. Chiang Kai-shek.

"Competent authorities declare that the raids constitute one of the worst ravages of a city in history." Colonel Roosevelt said. "Two-thirds of old Chungking City have been destroyed. Complete figures on the number of persons killed and injured are not yet available, but there were more than 1,500 casualties in a single raid."

55 Bombers Head for Halifax

NEW YORK, June 21 (AP)—Fifty-five attack bombing planes destined for British Army use took off today from Mitchel Field for Halifax, Nova Scotia, where they will be loaded for shipment.

The planes are Northrup A-17-A's, part of a group of 93 released by the War Department on June 11 for resale to France and sent winging the same day from all parts of the country for their rendezvous here.

In the meantime, France asked Germany for an armistice, and arrangements were completed whereby the British took the planes. Army fliers brought them in, but they were taken out by private pilots.

The planes were to be flown nonstop to Halifax. A relaxing of Neutrality Law restrictions permits the direct flights.

Engines Ordered

NEW YORK, June 21 (AP)—The British Purchasing Commission has just placed an order for 2,000 aircraft trainer engines to cost an estimated $6,500,000.

The Wall Street Journal said the order was placed with the Jacobs Aircraft Engine Company, Pottstown, Pa., and that it was for engines of 330 horsepower to be used for the Canadian training program.

The Commission said an aircraft engine order had been placed, but declined to discuss details.

British Buy Lard

CHICAGO, June 21 (AP)—The British Food Ministry has negotiated for the purchase of a large quantity of United States lard, according to reports in the provisions trade today.

The exact amount acquired was not announced although there was one report that the order approximated 20,000,000 pounds. Several packing interests participated in the transaction, provisions men said.

Packing interests said the United States Government was not involved in the transaction.

The lard taken by Great Britain already is in export position in the East.

Gypsum in Canada

OTTAWA—Gypsum production in Canada during 1939 set a new high record, when the output amounted to 1,429,790 tons compared with 1,008,799 tons in 1938.

Capture of German Markets Increases British Exports

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Successful capture by British firms of a number of former German overseas markets is declared here to be mainly responsible for the upward surge of British exports which has been maintained despite the sudden curtailment of this country's Scandinavian and Baltic trade.

Which markets are being most fully exploited it is not possible to say, for trade is so vitally a "war arm" that the destinations of British exports—the other side of the contraband control picture in the economic war—are a closely guarded military secret. On the other hand, the lists of goods exported disclose to a certain extent the type of markets where Britain is putting forward its biggest efforts.

In Board of Trade statistics, for instance, it is shown that very considerable progress is being made in the export of automobiles, locomotives and other vehicles. In April of this year Great Britain's export of vehicles were up by 50 per cent in value, compared with 1939.

German Autos Curtailed

In this field Germany had, in peacetime, made special efforts to increase its overseas trade. Britain's command of the seas has cut Germany off completely from steady and valuable markets for automobiles in Africa and South America, and for locomotives in South America and Iran.

Coal is another material which Britain appears to have been exporting at Germany's expense, although increased exports to France are in part responsible for putting the monthly figure above £3,000,000 in the spring of this year. Exports of coke and manufactured fuel in April were nearly 100 per cent above those of 12 months ago.

Other significant items in the list of articles now figuring more prominently than ever in the increasing export statistics are chemicals, which were up in April from £1,800,000 to £3,190,000; pottery and glass, increased in value by £390,000 to £1,150,000; iron and steel manufactures, worth £3,600,000 compared with £2,900,000; electrical goods, up from £920,000 to 1,350,000

The textile industry is still, however, Britain's strong right arm in the exports battle. Woolen yarns and manufactures in April were nearly 100 per cent greater than in the same month a year ago, cotton yarns more than 50 per cent, silk and artificial silk manufactures more than 100 per cent.

April's figures were on the whole encouraging for the export authorities, being the highest for 10 years. But the need for even greater efforts is stressed here if Britain is to pay successfully for its part of this cash-and-carry war. "Nationalization" of exports is a possibility which has been foreseen for some time.

"We must recognize that private enterprise is on trial in this matter," Sir Robert Matthews, President of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, recently declared in a special letter to Presidents of Chambers of Commerce. "If we cannot produce the necessary effort, we shall have ourselves to blame if the Government is forced to carry the system of control further and further forward."

That the present "controlled private enterprise" in the export field is on trial and will be superseded if necessary has been made plain by the Government, which has announced that it is the purpose of the Exports Council, formed in March under the presidency of Sir Andrew Duncan, to expand trade "by all possible means if the voluntary system does not do the work intended," adding that "there is no limit to the expedients that the Council is prepared to consider."

Council's Duties

The Exports Council has four full-time members, all foremost men of commerce, and a number of part-time members, including representatives of organized labor. The Council's program of duties is comprehensive. It includes publicity, market information, barter arrangements, insurance and assistance in overcoming delivery problems. At home, it is charged with directing the voluntary organization of exports groups in every possible interested industry.

Formation of these groups has been proceeding swiftly. Practically everything exportable is covered by a group, in large trades and small.

In a list of recently established units one finds a boiler furnace export group, a button, buckle, and slide group, a gas meter makers' group, a greetings card and calendars group, a plier, pincer, and nipper group, an umbrella group, as well as export groups in major industries such as chemicals, machinery, motor vehicles, and linen.

With the cost of imports rising, the urgency for a swift and speedy rise in exports is considerably increased. Originally a visible-exports tally of around £600,000,000 for 1940 (against £438,000,000 for 1939) was spoken of as something to aim at, but now the aim is nearer £700,000,000.

Windsors in Spanish Refuge

BARCELONA, Spain, June 21 (AP)—The Duke of Windsor and his American-born Duchess, the former Wallis Warfield Simpson, joined a growing list of dignitaries taking refuge in Spain today as the German armies swept over France.

The Duke and Duchess came to Barcelona last night from Junquera, near the French-Spanish border, after crossing the frontier at Port Bou on the east coast. Previously their whereabouts had been a mystery while the British Government denied that the Duke had been ordered arrested.

A close friend of the Duke, Baron Eugene de Rothschild of the famous banking family, and his wife, the former Katherine Wolf of Philadelphia, arrived in San Sebastian yesterday without a cent. They received credit to continue to Lisbon, Portugal.

It was reported here that Edouard Daladier, former French Premier, also had passed through San Sebastian en route to Lisbon.

Reports reaching Madrid said that former Premier Hubert Pierlot of Belgium and Georges Bonnet, former French Foreign Minister, also were in Spain.

[The German Radio, in a broadcast picked up by Columbia Broadcasting System today, quoted reports from Spain that M. Bonnet and many former French Deputies were taking refuge there.]

Others now in Spain include David Well, California banker; the former Empress Zita of Austria and her son, Archduke Otto, pretender to the non-existent Austrian throne; the family of the Grand Duchess of Luxemburg; the three children of King Leopold of Belgium; Polish pianist Stanislao Nielzieski; and the French Ambassador to Argentina, Jean Tzipier.

The Duke of Windsor and his party, including his secretary and seven others, were greeted at Junquera by the British Consul.

The Secretary said the former King of England and his Duchess would remain in Barcelona until tomorrow and then would go to Madrid. There, the secretary added, the Duke "will communicate with his government."

In Madrid, it was reported they probably would travel to England later by way of Lisbon.

Letters to 'Führer' Are Read in Canada

MONTREAL (AP)—Letters which the Government charges were received from Germany and Italy by Adrien Arcand, self-styled "Führer" of Canada's National Unity Party, were read in court June 19.

Mr. Arcand and 10 others were arrested by Royal Canadian Mounted Police in raids here and in Toronto and charged with subversive activity.

One letter, written from Rome and signed with the name of the chief of a Fascist Action Committee in Rome read in part: "For a long time we have been following the Fascist activity you are furthering in Canada . . . Fascist work of a purely Mussolinian nature, that is, Roman and Catholic."

Another letter, signed with the name of "Haus Specter," dated Upper Bavaria, congratulated Mr. Arcand for having "helped the greatest anti-Semite, Adolf Hitler" and "for having carried on Hitler's mission in far away Canada. Hail, Canada!"

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'Honor' Plan for Workers Index to Nazi Financing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland—One reason why the German Nazis have been able to finance a costly war is that they are paying the workers in honor instead of in cash.

The system seems to have worked well.

The discovery of the "paying power" of honor—combined with a clever use of the big stick—has enabled the Nazis to reverse the French policy of shorter hours and more pay. They have increased the hours and lessened the pay and increased the taxes and made many Germans like it.

Work in factory and shop has been placed on the same level as military service and made a question of honor. The money received is not a wage but a fee. The emphasis is placed on what the worker gives rather than on what he receives. His importance to the state is advertised in radio, magazine, newspaper and in "Mein Kampf."

Great "production contests" have been waged between individuals, firms and industries. Workers who distinguished themselves have been decorated by the Führer just as a soldier who has shown exceptional heroism.

The slogan used was "Work ennobles."

Another compensation offered to the worker for reduced living conditions has been a share in the enjoyment of German culture. The Nazis have flattered the worker by bringing symphony orchestras into the factory to him during his noonday rest hour, so that he could listen to the finest music in his ordinary soiled working clothes instead of having to dress up and go to the opera house, which he considered traditionally as belonging to another class Special performances at cheap prices of the famous dramas in German literature were arranged for workers.

Poems by Workers

Literature has been another field in which the worker is encouraged to satisfy his longing for a richer life. Countless worker poets have been discovered. Their works have been printed in grand style in the magazine "Freude und Arbeit" and gathered into books. The introductions always pointed out that these productions were an expression of the honor and dignity of German labor, its joys, its sorrows and its ideals—that they were not meant to compete in poetic form or breadth of thought with Goethe and Schiller. They were class conscious but in a positive sense.

A complaint of the worker had been that he was bound to his bench and his city home and could not travel as the more privileged classes. The Nazis arranged spectacular trips enabling the workers to visit foreign countries. Special liners were built for this purpose. Shiploads of workers traveled to Norway, Sweden, Spain and Italy. It was easier for a German to join one of these mass migrations than it was to arrange individually for passports and a supply of foreign currency.

The writer once entered a town in Baden where everyone was feverishly preparing a train trip. There were 10,000 inhabitants; 4,500 were going to Venice, 4,500 were going to East Prussia and only 1,000 were staying at home. These trips, highly advertised and much talked of, have been on the whole better propaganda and less expensive than a general increase in wages. Only a small per cent each year could undertake the more spectacular trips, but the fact that it was possible increased the morale of the worker. It seemed as though the trips were given the workers as a present, so cheap were they — for example, 36 Reichsmarks for a ten-day Norwegian trip—but actually the worker was paying in special taxes.

Scope of Peasants

The idea of honor also was most elaborately worked out for the peasant class in countless books and pamphlets. The honor of the peasant class was said to consist essentially in producing the "sacred bread" of the nation, in fighting wars for the possession of land and in producing large families for the greater glory of the German race.

The habit of the city classes of regarding the peasant as an uncouth, backward person, has been wiped out. Comedians and artists were forced to find another object for their satirical wit.

A special court of honor was established in each district in which judges, learned in peasant lore, collaborated with peasants in deciding what actions offended against the peasant code of honor and should cause exclusion from the peasant class and loss of the honorary title of "peasant" (Bauer). The criterion used most is what the peasants themselves in a specific region consider dishonorable. Thus in some sections smuggling is considered dishonorable and brought exclusion; in other sections it is considered not dishonorable for peasants though forbidden by ordinary law.

In many cases the Nazis were able to introduce some of their own conceptions into the peasant code of honor. Thus, according to the judgments of the peasant court, it is dishonorable for a peasant to speak slightingly of the Führer. Inefficiency also is dishonorable.

Problems in Southeast

The glorification of the peasant has been carried on with an eye for the sympathies of the peasant populations of southeastern Europe. The peasants in these countries have long struggled for political recognition. The rivalry between them and the white-collared workers has often been bitter.

The currency with which Hitler pays his forces is honor. The work is called "honor service" and is nonremunerative.

All the activities of German youth, from the thesis of the student to the work of a locksmith's apprentice are rewarded by tokens of honor in the form of a medal or a visit to the Führer.

Even motherhood is honored with silver and gold medals. The criterions are the number of children, the years of service, the health and moral standards of the family.

The only class with which there seems to be no satisfactory exchange of honors is the academic class. The Führer branded the offer of an honorary doctor's degree made him by a German university as ridiculous. At the same time, the university professors seem little flattered at the new demands made by the Nazis that they teach national socialistic doctrine instead of German culture as they understand it.

India Acts on 'Non-Violence'

WARDHA, India, June 21 (AP)—The Indian Congress (Nationalist) Party working Committee renounced today the principle of "non-violence" in opposing "external aggression," possibly opening the way for a great war preparedness drive.

Mohandas K. Gandhi, the Nationalist leader, was released from responsibility for this policy, which means that if the Congress, Moslems and the Indian Government reach agreement on political issues, the whole weight of the Congress Party can be thrown into recruiting and arms production.

Efforts of the Congress to realize its international political aims—that is, an India eventually free of British control—are to remain strictly non-violent.

BOMBAY, June 21 (AP)—Lord Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, appealed to all Communities June 19 to sink their political differences temporarily and help in the united war effort to secure the safety of India. He spoke in a nationwide radiocast.

'Magnetic' Tactics Used by Chinese

CHUNGKING, China, June 21 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek added the phrase "magnetic warfare" to the glossary of war terms produced by the European and Chinese-Japanese conflicts.

In the course of an address here he said, "We are meeting Japanese Blitzkrieg tactics with magnetic warfare—drawing the enemy to his doom."

The Japanese term for the same type of warfare is "enticing tactics," which was used to explain the loss and recovery of Ichang by their forces.

42-Diamond Chain Aids Britain in War

LONDON, June 21 (AP)—A necklace of 42 diamonds, many of them larger than 10-cent pieces, has been presented to the Government by an anonymous woman to help the British war effort.

The necklace is to be sold June 28 by Christies, London auctioneers.

Camps in Canada

OTTAWA, June 21 (AP)—Canada has agreed to accept responsibility for interned aliens and German prisoners of war from Great Britain, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King told the House of Commons June 19.

The British Government, he said, asked that aliens and German prisoners be accepted in Canada as well as, but in preference to, evacuated British children because of their potential danger to the United Kingdom.

The Canadian Government was attempting to meet the British Government's wishes in the order of their preference and arrangements were being made for the shipment of the prisoners to Canada and their concentration and custody here, Prime Minister King said.

Nazi Troops Pour Into Brittany

Take two battleships at Brest—Capture of 700 brand new tanks at Gien reported.

BORDEAUX, France, June 21 (AP)—Despite official declarations of continued French resistance, it was believed here this evening that fighting has slowed down in general—if not virtually stopped—during the armistice negotiations.

Interior Minister Charles Pomaret conferred with Jules Jeanneney, President of the Senate and Edouard Herriot, President of the Chamber of Deputies, during the morning while the Premier Marshal Pétain, gave former Premier Paul Reynaud an audience.

By the Associated Press

Pending news of the fateful meeting between the French delegates and the German command at Compiègne, German forces continued their virtually unresisted march in France through Brittany and southward as far as Riom in the center of France, while the struggle in the Maginot area had become merely a case of mopping up little islands of French resistance.

The German newspaper Der Angriff reported that the Germans, in their conquest of Brest, seized two 35,000-ton French battleships, the Clemenceau and the Richelieu. France's newest battleships under construction there.

France's reorganized Army of the Jura and the Alps, reinforced by many units which had retreated from the Maginot Line, was reported not only to have held German motorized units south and east of Lyons but to have driven back advanced Nazi columns northwest of Grenoble.

Rail Line Restored

Freight trains were arriving in Geneva from Marseille. Railway lines, it was said, had been cut by German motorized scouting units but had been restored and again were guarded by French troops. Train service continued to function regularly between Geneva and the French towns of Annecy and Aix-les-Pains.

The French Government, despite rumors to the contrary, was reported to be still at Bordeaux British raids on a number of German towns continued the increasingly intense stroke and counter-stroke between the British and German air forces.

A German communiqué said in part:

"Movements of our troops occupying Normandy, Brittany, and the region between the Loire Estuary and the Rhone Valley are proceeding on schedule.

700 Tanks Captured

"Near Gien, 700 brand new tanks fell into the hands of our troops. In Lorraine and Alsace the mopping up in parts of the Maginot Line of enemy troops is in progress. Remainders of the French Army pressed together in Northern Lorraine have been split into several parts by our attack.

"Encircled enemy groups still are fighting in the western part of the Vosges Mountains. Hartmannsweilerkopf in the Vosges, strongly contested during the World War, is in our possession.

"The Air Force on June 20 continued raiding the opponent's roads of retreat.

"Beyond the Palatinate Forest our dive bombers again incapacitated a number of fortresses of the Maginot Line.

"Fighting and dive-bomber units on June 20 attacked ships of La Rochelle and in the Gironde Estuary and sunk a 10,000-ton transport vessel and a 4,000-ton auxiliary warship.

British Air Raids

"In the course of the night of June 20, British airplanes again made numerous flights over northern and western Germany to drop bombs on nonmilitary targets.

"The material damage caused is insignificant but again several civilians were killed.

"Our submarines reported sinking four English merchant ships among which was one Royal Mail steamer of 11,000 tons."

A French War Office spokesman said:

"German advance units, sweeping through Lyons, pushed eastward to the French-Swiss border at Bellegarde, 15 miles from Geneva."

The French forces withdrawn from the Maginot Line, now called the Army of Alsace and Lorraine, were battling to cut their way through the German columns to the French southeast forces.

Army Falls Back

Along the Loire River, in the center of France, the French central army fell back a few miles to the Cher River.

In the West, the Nazis pushed south of Nantes, having cut off the whole Brittany Peninsula.

British military circles announced that according to reliable sources, a margarine works and 6,000 tons of whale oil were destroyed in a recent British air raid on Hamburg, Germany's chief port.

The same sources identified an Italian General previously reported captured by the British on the Libyan-Egyptian border as General Lastrucci, Chief Engineer of the Italian Army in Libya and formerly Chief Engineer of the Italian Expeditionary Force which took part in the Spanish Civil War.

By a Staff Artist

Campaign Map of France

Large arrows on map indicate main points of German advance. Small arrows show points where the French are still holding out in the Maginot area of northeast France.

Myth-land Now in Russia

The Caucasus, now in Russia, was a place of myth to the ancient Greeks. They believed it the spot where Prometheus met his torture and the region where the Argonauts sought the golden fleece.

Japan Again Warns France on Indo-China

HONG KONG, June 21 (AP)—The Japanese sent their third warning in eight days to the French today to prevent war supplies from reaching China through French Indo-China.

This action was taken despite an agreement with the French concluded earlier this week to permit Japanese inspectors in Indo-China to watch over the Yunnan Railway, which the Japanese charge has been an important supply route for the Chiang Kai-shek regime.

[In Shanghai, reliable sources reported that the Japanese Navy had concentrated several units, including an aircraft carrier, off Hainan Island opposite the Indo-China port of Haipong.]

A spokesman for the Japanese Army in South China said that Japanese authorities were indignant over the reported contention of the French Consul General, Louis Reynaud, that no war material had been transported through Indo-China to China.

"If the French authorities do not recognize the current state of affairs in Eastern Asia and continue their pro-Chiang Kai-shek actions, Japanese forces are prepared to take determined action," the spokesman said.

He declared that evidence of shipment of large quantities of military goods over the Yunnan Railway was clear. Military goods, he said, meant not only guns and shells but also everything indispensable for execution of war.

The spokesman asserted that most of the war material which thus far has reached China has been transported over the Yunnan Railway.

Standing of Bata Plants Is Defined

BELCAMP, Md., June 20 (AP)—John Hoza, Acting President of the Bata Shoe Company, said today action of the British Ministry of economic Warfare in placing the Bata Company "on the enemy black list" did not apply to its Maryland or South American plants.

The company opened a plant here several months ago.

"As is always the case in the instance of a large industrial concern with affiliates and branches in a number of countries," Mr. Hoza said in a statement, "any plants in invaded countries fall into the hands of enemies of England. Properties in Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Holland, Norway and France are no longer under the control of the respective Bata organizations. . . .

"None of this has anything to do with the Bata plant at Belcamp, which is an all-American company, or with Bata shoe plants in several South American countries and in Haiti, which operate as independent units in the countries in which they are situated."

Registration in Panama

PANAMA, Panama, June 21 (AP)—A census of women and children who might be sent from the Panama Canal Zone in case of attack was ordered yesterday to be started immediately.

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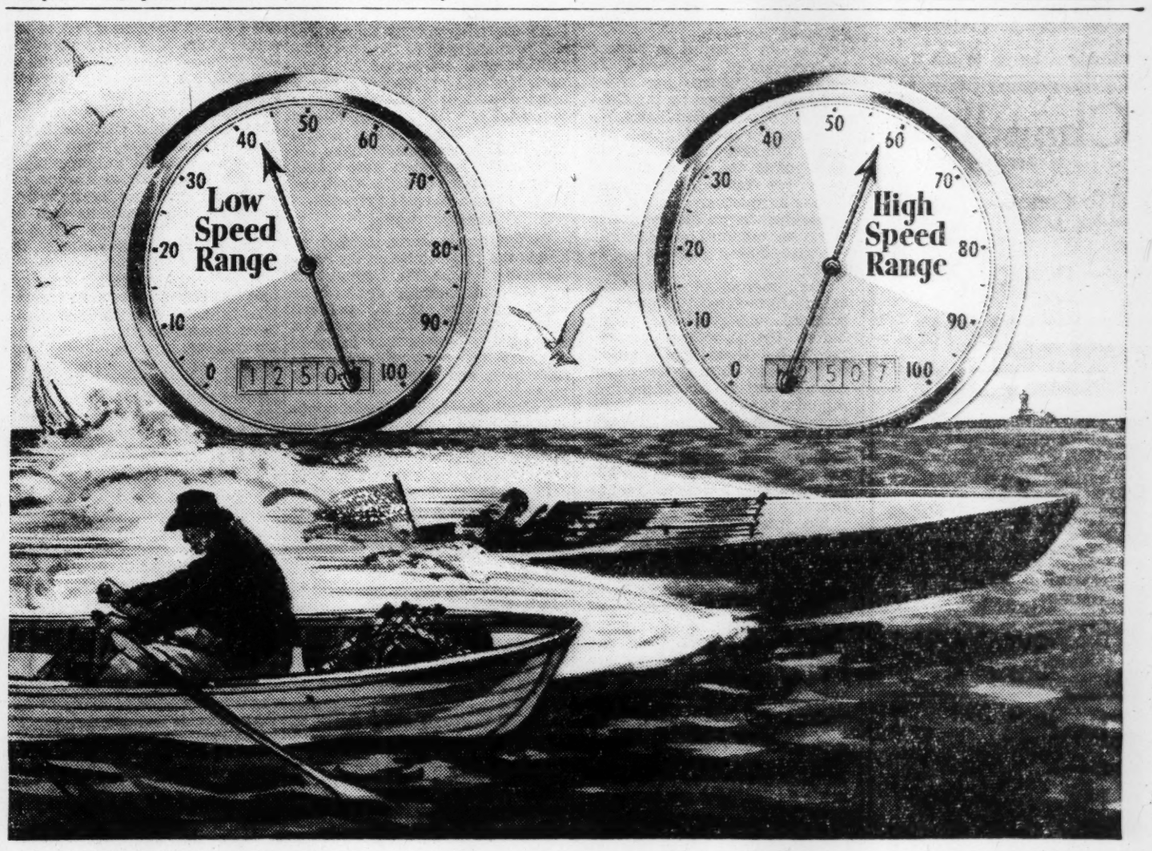

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President Links Defense To New World Economics

HYDE PARK, N. Y., June 21 (AP) —President Roosevelt asserted today his program for Pan-American economic co-operation involved "economic defense designed to supplement our military defense program."

In a statement issued at a press conference shortly after he arrived from Washington, Mr. Roosevelt asserted the contemplated measures for achieving economic unity among the Pan-American nations were "intended as a further safeguard for the peace of this hemisphere and as a means of protecting our economy and the economics of the other American republics from the repercussions of the disturbed international situation."

He omitted any reference to Canada, although presidential aides previously had said the Dominion "would not be excluded."

The program for economic unity was approved by the President on June 20 and ordered submitted to the other American nations for their approval.

The President did not disclose details of how this plan for Pan-American economic co-operation would work out, but he added that perhaps a series of corporations might be formed, each to handle a specific export commodity. Or perhaps one corporation might be set up, he said, with divisions in charge of separate commodities.

As for capital structure necessary for the new program, the Chief Executive said $1,000,000,000 or $2,000,000,000 was too much.

You see, he said, you can do with a corporation, ordinarily, 5 to 10 times as much volume of business as you have capital structure.

"Would it be up to the United States to supply the capital?" he was asked.

Oh, no, the President replied; everybody would come in on it, as it doesn't require a very big amount.

Mr. Roosevelt remarked that in the last six months, for instance, exports of meat from Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil had fallen off a large percentage, as had exports of Argentine wheat and United States cotton.

In most cases the decreases were more than 50 per cent, he said.

He emphasized that commodities handled by the proposed organization would be marketed outside this hemisphere. It is unfortunate, the President said, that some people are crooked enough to say the program means the importation of the whole Argentine beef surplus.

Actually, he explained, it means the pooling of staple crops grown in common and getting them off this continent.

Roosevelt Text

HYDE PARK, N. Y., June 21 (AP) —The text of President Roosevelt's statement on economic relationships in the Western Hemisphere follows:

Our discussions have gone forward in regard to action designed to advance the economic relationships in the Western Hemisphere and to create new means and bases of economic co-operation among the American republics.

In some of its essential features, this program of co-operative economic action by the American republics and possibly by other countries is being undertaken in response to new —but, we hope, temporary— developments in international relations.

It is not intended to replace the program of reciprocal trade agreements which has been steadfastly pursued by the Government of the United States. We continue to believe that the basic principles of that program offer the most effective basis for mutually beneficial economic relations among nations, and we are determined to work, as circumstances permit, for their fullest possible application.

The program of action now being formulated involves a proposal, which is being placed before the American governments for their consideration, to create by mutual agreement an appropriate inter-American organization for dealing with certain basic problems of their trade relations, including an effective system of joint marketing of the important staple exports of the American republics.

We intend also to proceed promptly and vigorously through many existing agencies to deal with various immediate difficulties now facing some American republics. Appropriate legislative proposals necessary to make possible certain of the operations in connection with the projected program will be submitted to the Congress in due course.

These measures are a part of a program of economic defense designed to supplement our military defense program. They are intended as a further safeguard for the peace of this hemisphere and as a means of protecting our economy and the economies of the other American republics from the repercussions of the disturbed international situation.

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Photos: Canadian National and Canadian Pacific

Cabinet Shift Rocks Capital Political Scene

Continued from Page 1

ably be retained. The controversy between the two men went beyond the issue of aid for the Allies, it is understood and reached a point of personal acrimony where the two were hardly on speaking terms.

William S. Knudsen, the co-ordinator of the National Defense Commission, found an extraordinary situation existing in the War Department and is understood to have complained of it. Mr. Roosevelt at Hyde Park today emphasized the sole purpose was to bring efficiency in administration and public solidarity, and voiced confidence that it would be heartily approved by the Nation.

The Cabinet changes, however, have far reaching secondary consequences already making themselves felt in the capital. Largely these are political.

G. O. P. Surprised

Republicans were obviously thunderstruck by the development. But in Mr. Roosevelt's own Party a fissure appeared. By no stretch of the imagination could Messrs. Stimson or Knox be associated with social-reform-New Deal Brain Trust group which has been dominant in Washington till the war. This progressive-radical wing is profoundly disturbed by the news; sees the war crisis wiping out Roosevelt liberalism, believes a chapter in Roosevelt policy has closed. With men like Knudsen, Stettinius, Stimson, Knox in power here they see no more Wagner acts, no more social reform legislation. Men like Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana are doubly furious over the development first as hinting "intervention," second as waving farewell to social reforms.

The effect on the Republicans is obvious. It follows out Mr. Roosevelt's characteristically impish desire to blanket their national convention with actions on his own part. His first proposal was for a spectacular tour of Western States to coincide with the Republican Convention. The war stopped this, but the Cabinet changes have the same effect. Reporters here would not be surprised at some spectacular new development next week.

Parties Divided

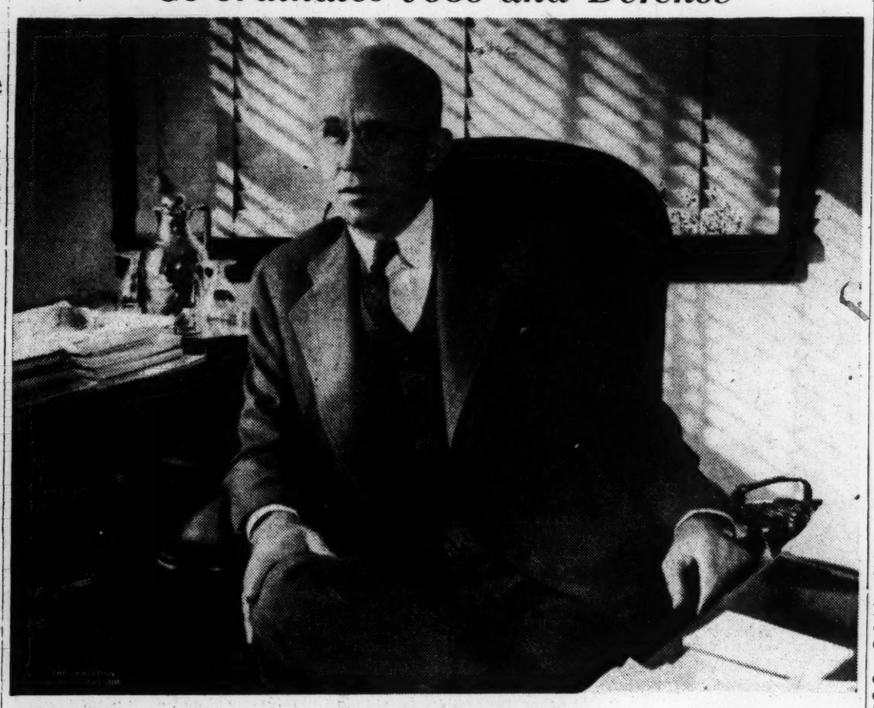
In the larger sense it tends to divide the two Parties on the "aid-the Allies" issue, the Republicans swinging increasingly over to the isolationist side, by the political law of opposition. The issue to be presented to voters may be more clear-cut than it would otherwise have been, and may cut across old party lines.

Though Senate isolationist opposition is bitter, most observers see quick confirmation. The immediate Senate debate was furious. Senator Wheeler took the floor with cold anger to denounce the appointment. Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri, another isolationist, threatened to bolt the party. Rush Holt (D) of West Virginia, a third, charged "commitments" have been made "for our involvement in war." Senators Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky; James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina and Francis T. Maloney (D) of Connecticut supported the President with pleas to forget "partisanship."

At the insistence of Republican members, the Senate Military Affairs Committee agreed to hold public hearings on the nomination of Mr. Stimson and he will be asked to testify. Hearings will not be held until after the Republican national convention.

It was predicted that similar action would be taken by the Naval Affairs Committee when it meets tomorrow to consider the nomination of Mr. Knox.

Co-ordinates Jobs and Defense



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Oscar M. Powell

Executive Director of the Social Security Board, who explains the work of the United States Employment Service in seeking to fit American workers into their proper places in the defense program.

Republicans Adopt Peace As Major Campaign Issue

Continued from Page 1

interventionist, in any military sense, declaration.

It is the present purpose of the Resolutions Committee to state this position unreservedly and unequivocably. It is based upon the Republican conviction that there is a vital difference of policy and practice between the parties on this specific point and that the difference is this: that the President is heading the Nation toward active and actual military intervention in the war in Europe and that the Republican Party is prepared to pledge itself to head the Nation away from any active or actual military intervention in the war.

It is being pointedly remarked that in recent public statements Mr. Stimson and Colonel Knox have associated themselves with the extreme interventionist phases of Mr. Roosevelt's statements on foreign policy and Republican leaders and delegates here, devoting this week to drafting the Party platform, seem plainly willing to accept this issue and subordinate others to it.

Opposition to War

This means that there is now a considerable movement in favor of omitting an explicit platform reference to extending aid to the Allies and leaving this question open to events as they develop and to be dealt with in speeches by the Republican nominee. There is wide approval for giving utmost assistance to the Allies so far as it is unshakably clear that the United States is not to enter the war, but there is a desire to make certain that there is nothing to blur the Republican contention that Mr. Roosevelt is friendly to and constantly toying with the idea of war and that the Republican Party is and intends to remain dead set against it.

Said John Hamilton, Chairman of the Republican National Committee: "The action which has been taken by Colonel Knox and Mr. Stimson in associating themselves with the present national Administration as members of the President's Cabinet is purely personal on their part. Every individual has the right to serve the Government in such a way and in such circumstances as he sees fit.

"As members of the President's Cabinet they owe their allegiance to the President, and hereafter will speak and act in that capacity." (Mr. Hamilton agreed that this meant they could no longer speak as Republicans.) "Colonel Knox's and Mr. Stimson's desire for American intervention in European affairs is so well known that their appointment speaks for itself."

Mr. Hamilton interrupted the proceedings of the Republican National Committee, hearing contests over seating of delegates, to explain that in preparing the foregoing statement he had had telephone conversations with both congressional and other leaders of the Party and that they fully endorsed it. The Committee gave it unanimous approval and received with prolonged applause the announcement that Colonel Knox had resigned as an Illinois delegate to the Republican National Convention.

Action Resented

It is apparent that virtually every Republican here deeply resents the action of Mr. Stimson and Colonel Knox and, in effect, they have been read out of the Party.

Said Herbert K. Hyde, Temporary Chairman of the Resolutions Committee: "The appointment indicates that Mr. Roosevelt is leading the Nation into war because a coalition government is not possible in a two-party system of government in peace."

Said Alf M. Landon, Republican presidential candidate in 1936: "Mr. Stimson and Colonel Knox have followed their own best judgment and conscience. I wish them well. I hope they have not been misled in such assurances as must have been given them regarding the third-term movement. The country is to be congratulated that Mr. Roosevelt has taken action to repair two weak and vital spots in our national defense."

Mr. Landon, who enjoys a cryptic phrase, declined to expound his reference to not being "misled" about the third term, but there is reason to believe he would not be at all surprised if Colonel Knox were misled about any assurance against Mr. Roosevelt running again.

Mr. Landon is reported to have turned aside a Cabinet offer because the President would not make a public commitment on the third term and the information here is that Colonel Knox has become reconciled to a Roosevelt third term.

All of this adds up to the fact that the Republicans, after the first flurry of consternation which swept over their ranks here when the news of the so-called Coalition Cabinet appeared in the afternoon editions of Philadelphia newspapers are now persuaded that the President has unintentionally handed them a valid and useful issue, that on second reflection this development is an asset instead of a liability, and that they are prepared and eager to stand on the issue of a Roosevelt "War" Party versus a Republican "Peace" Party.

Standing of Candidates

Any reader who has got as far down as this deserves to be left off without any lengthy discussion of where the principal presidential aspirants stand with the actual convention but two days in the offing. But there have been a few important developments affecting their nomination prospects and these can be put down briefly as follows:

1. New forces strengthening and new forces handicapping the candidacy of Wendell L. Willkie have come into being.

On the credit side he has made a sensational advance in the tabulation of the Gallup Poll. He is the only major Republican candidate to go ahead and he went ahead with another big stride. Mr. Willkie moved up from 17 to 29 per cent. District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey moved down from 52 to 47 per cent and Senator Robert A. Taft dropped from 13 to 8 per cent. This is a remarkable manifestation of popular sentiment for Mr. Willkie.

Also on the credit side is the evidence that he is garnering small increments of delegate strength in different parts of the country. There are indications that numerous Pennsylvania delegates would like to swing in his direction and if Joseph Pew, Pennsylvania political leader, should make such a decision himself or be pushed into it, that would be significant.

On the debit side are signs that key Republican leaders are still disposed against nominating a former Democrat and utilities executive and the "Stop Willkie" movement is formidable. It is a tribute to his strength but could be fatal should his candidacy appear to have the possibility of reaching near-nomination proportions.

Also on the debit side is the apparent feeling that the rapidly crystallizating "War" Party versus "Peace" Party issue makes Mr. Willkie less available because of his pro-Roosevelt foreign policy stand.

2. For the same reason Senator Taft's position is somewhat assisted. He is regarded as the most rational, well-oriented antiwar candidate and the dominance of that issue is believed to help his already advanced position in the line-up.

3. Mr. Dewey's prestige is somewhat impaired by his continued fall in the Gallup Poll, particularly because, his greatest strength rests on his demonstration of popular appeal.

Eleven presidential candidates are at campaign headquarters ornamenting the hotel lobbies of Philadelphia and if Congress recesses this week end it is expected that for the first time in Party history every candidate will be present during the convention.

Negro Plank Sought

PHILADELPHIA, June 21 (AP) —The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People urged the Republican Platform Committee yesterday to advocate the inclusion of Negroes "into every branch of the armed service of our Government without discrimination or segregation."

U. S. Mobilizes Jobs to Meet Defense Needs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 21—The United States Employment Service, seeking to fit 5,000,000 American workers into their proper places in the Nation's gigantic national defense mobilization, is undertaking the biggest job in its history.

A survey being made of 5,100,000 workers registered with State Employment offices as actively seeking jobs already shows 23,000 technicians, 657,000 skilled craftsmen, and 858,000 semi-skilled production workers whose registrations indicate their immediate availability for defense industries.

"In special fields most relevant to the important aircraft industry," reports Oscar M. Powell, Executive Director of the Social Security Board, "we find that in 33 States whose job rolls have been analyzed to date, there are more than 17,000 machinists and mechanics, 5,300 tool and die makers, 2,300 engineers and designers, and 2,000 skilled construction and production workers."

Directors of all State Employment Services will meet here this week to discuss their task of mobilizing the Nation's labor forces for national defense.

"We are taking immediate steps," said Mr. Powell, "to make certain that skilled labor in this country is made available where it is needed in the shortest possible time and to eliminate the aimless and dangerous movement of men to places where they are not needed. There has been some talk of the Government arranging for the payment of transportation costs of workers to jobs where they cannot afford it themselves."

Workers who already have jobs, but are trained for better ones, as well as those who are unemployed are urged to register with the United States employment service office in their home towns.

Roosevelt Cabinet Changes Seen by British as 'Coalition'

LONDON, June 21 (AP)—The British press interpreted President Roosevelt's appointment of two staunch Republicans to his cabinet as the establishing of a coalition government and a sign that the United States will give more help to the Allies.

The Daily Mail, in a typical comment, said the President's action "is a warning that the United States really does mean business."

The Herald said President Roosevelt had taken a "dramatic step toward closer support of the Allied cause."

Wilson Broadbent, the paper's political correspondent, declared that "successful creation of the first coalition government in the history of the United States . . . is bound to have a tremendous effect in all parts of the world. Its significance is profound."

The Herald said President Roosevelt had taken a "dramatic step toward closer support of the Allied cause."

No Nazi Comment

BERLIN, June 21 (AP)—Authorized German spokesman today described Cabinet changes in the United States as "an American affair" and declined to make any comment on them specifically.

"America may rebuild its Cabinet as it will," one said. "It is interesting to us in that it is a rare event in American history."

This spokesman observed that one of the new appointees (former Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson, now named Secretary of War) "who opposed totalitarian states directed himself mainly against Japan," but, the spokesman added Germans do not care to comment.

Japan's View

TOKYO, June 21 (AP)—The Foreign Office spokesman, Yakichiro Suma, said today that he did not believe that appointment of Henry L. Stimson as Secretary of War would "affect American Far Eastern policy."

[As Secretary of State in the Hoover Administration, Mr. Stimson was an outspoken opponent of the Japanese policy in Manchuria.]

Chinese Pleased

CHUNGKING, China, June 21 (AP)—The opinion that Henry L. Stimson as United States Secretary of War would prevent the United States from forgetting China marked official Chinese reaction today to his nomination to President Roosevelt's cabinet.

Gayda Speaks

ROME, June 21 (AP)—The United States, "stirred by war gestures of many of their men and newspapers," do not "seem ready to let themselves be drawn into a European war which does not concern them," Virginio Gayda, Fascist editor frequently regarded as Premier Mussolini's mouthpiece, wrote today.

He declared in Il Giornale d'Italia that Washington's "invoking the Monroe Doctrine in notes to European Capitals," is "proof of hesitation toward adventure in North America."

Signor Gayda then repeated his previous assertion that American intervention in Europe would establish a precedent for possible European intervention in American interests.

Exports From Egypt

Principal exports of Egypt include cotton, cotton-seed, sugar, cigarettes, onions, eggs, phosphates, rice and gum arabic, in that order.

Cabinet Changes Meet Favor Except in Republican Ranks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 21—President Roosevelt's nomination of Henry L. Stimson and Col. Frank Knox as Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy, respectively, had a fervent accolade of praise in highest non-political circles here today, while Republican leaders saw it as the reverse of the "coalition" government the Democrats advertised it to be.

Herbert Hoover, thirty-first President, declared that no question of coalition was involved and that the nominations would have no effect on the 1940 Presidential campaign.

"The national issues remain exactly where they were," Mr. Hoover declared.

Wendell L. Willkie, speaking from Bay City, Mich., had neither praise nor criticism for the Roosevelt action.

"Each conscientious individual has to determine such things according to the dictates of his own conscience," Mr. Willkie said.

Thomas E. Dewey, also a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination, characterized the Stimson-Knox selections as having "gravest implications for the nation's future."

"The President has taken from the Republican Party two leading interventionists," Mr. Dewey said. "This can only be interpreted as a direct step toward war."

Self-Protection Charged

Mr. Dewey saw in the nominations an admission by President Roosevelt that his administration had failed to prepare the nation's defense.

"By indulging in a political raid on the eve of the Republican national convention, he seeks to protect himself from the political consequences of that failure," Mr. Dewey added.

In non-political quarters the nominations were lauded as showing a firmness in national and foreign policy which could not be praised too highly in the world crisis. It was seen as having strong effect upon the Allies and as a warning to the totalitarian powers in inverse ratio. Following so closely on the representations Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, made to Germany and Italy this week in connection with the Monroe Doctrine, the President's action was described as bound to have salutary repercussion.

John W. Davis, Democratic standard-bearer in 1924 and one-time United States Ambassador to Great Britain, hailed the nomination of his friend, Mr. Stimson, saying that "by experience, character and training, he is admirably adapted for the position."

Confirmation Appears Certain

In all quarters the nominations were seen as certain of confirmation by the Senate.

Of the Stimson choice, Frederic R. Coudert, international lawyer, said he could think "of no finer appointment."

"Nor do I know of any more honorable, upright, capable, and experienced American citizen," he said.

Mr. Coudert also had high praise for Colonel Knox.

"I also feel greatest gratification that a man of Colonel Knox's feeling, experience, and patriotism should have been nominated for that office," he continued.

"It is very heartening at this moment, when a national election is imminent and partisan, prejudiced passion aroused, that the President should have risen beyond all this to have made appointments dictated purely and solely by the desire for American security and welfare."

Frank L. Polk, former acting Secretary of State and head of the American delegation to the Paris Peace Conference following the World War, said he was "tremendously interested and pleased to read of the appointment of Mr. Stimson."

Breckinridge Pleased

Col. Henry L. Breckinridge, nationally known lawyer and former Assistant Secretary of War, characterized the nominations as "magnificent."

"The issues today are above party and these two men are proving the truth of it, he said."

William Allen White, veteran progressive Republican leader and Chairman of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, said the President had done "the patriotic thing" in the two nominations.

"He could not do less and hold the leadership of the American people in a time of great crisis, and we have no other leader now. However we may hope to get a better one," said Mr. White, "he is our President. He is running this Government and will run it for the next six months. He should call around him fellow citizens, irrespective of party, and he has put in two chief places of our Government two men of experience, courage, and absolute honesty. They will have charge, officially and under the Constitution, of our national defense in these six months."

Rubber Cuts Weight Of Airplane Armor

DETROIT, June 21 (AP)—An airplane armor plate of steel combined with a rubber compound has proved equal in bullet-penetration resistance to steel armor plate of 20 per cent greater weight, F. B. Davis, Jr., President of the United States Rubber Company, announced.

Mr. Davis pointed out the saving in weight could be used "for greater armament, wider armored areas, more speed, greater maneuverability, or greater cruising radius."

The new armor plate, developed by the rubber company and tested on firing ranges, "withstood all shots from various caliber ammunition at all ranges from 200 yards to an extremely close range," he said.

National Park Service Seeks Gifts of Land

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.,—The National Park Service has begun laying plans for negotiating for gifts of lands within the boundaries of the Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, in Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky, to be established under legislation approved by the President.

Park Service officials explained that the Act specifically prohibited Federal appropriations for purchase, but requires all privately-owned lands in the area to be acquired by local sources and donated to the government. The three States involved have all taken action favoring establishment of the park.

40-Minute Limit On Speeches Asked

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Nominating speeches at next week's Republican National Convention would be limited to 40 minutes for each of the 11 or more presidential aspirants under a proposal approved by the National Committee Rules Subcommittee.

The group, headed by Arthur Curtis of Missouri, also adopted a rule extending the bonus of three delegates-at-large in future conventions to states which elect a Republican governor or a majority of House members from the Republican Party in by-elections. The bonus applies now only to states going Republican in presidential elections.

Mr. Curtis said the extension of the bonus was "to encourage Republican activity" in off-years.

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The Christian Science Monitor
June 21, 1940

Today's Woman

Nesmith; Roberts; White Studio; Keystone

(1) The gray-and-white-clad Corps on parade is an unforgettable sight at West Point, for the cadets of the United States Military Academy move with the faultless co-ordination born of freedom. (2) The sight of Old Glory—the symbol of America's freedom and the inspiration of all West Point training—stirs every loyal citizen to renewed devotion in face of today's challenge to the democratic way of living for which its stars and stripes stand. (3) Miss Patricia Voils with the three cadets who were appointed to escort her and her mother, the author of this article, about West Point during June Week. Left to right, they are: Cadet James Pittman, Cadet Donald Connolly, and Cadet Jack Corbly. (4) High on a rocky promontory stands the Cadet Chapel. (5) Cadets, in summer whites, receive anti-aircraft instruction. (6) First Classmen, soon to be officers, select their equipment—before "doffing the kaydet gray." (7) Familiar to every West Pointer is this view looking up the Hudson River from the Academy grounds.

American Spirit Found Strong And Vital at West Point

Trained to Think for Themselves, Uncle Sam's Cadets Are Prepared to Shoulder Demands of a Free People

By Jessie Wiley Voils

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Looking back, I am appalled at the number of questions I asked on my recent visit to our United States Military Academy. Every time I opened my mouth one popped out! But I rejoice to be able to tell you that every question was answered in a frank, concise manner. Where, but in America, could that happen today? Furthermore, not one word that I have written about West Point was read by those in authority at our United States Military Academy until they saw it in The Christian Science Monitor—an international newspaper. Such is the freedom of the press in a democracy.

On my trip around West Point I spied some enormous guns with their muzzles tilted high in air. "Will you explain what those are?" I asked.

Without hesitation came the reply: "That is a battery of 3-inch anti-aircraft guns—plus the searchlights, sound detectors and the director system. It's going to be used by the cadets this afternoon."

"Is it late equipment?"

"It is—the latest."

Aircraft guns brought up the thought of the Air Corps. Planes are playing too important a part today not to be interested in them.

"Do the cadets get the opportunity to fly?" I inquired.

The answer to that question was: "The new first classmen will be taken to Langley Field this summer for study. They will fly down in large army transport planes."

Mission of the Academy

Of course, they will not be taught to pilot a plane. It is necessary to keep in mind the mission of our Military Academy—which is "to bring its graduates into the corps of officers properly equipped to enter upon the duties of the branch in which they may be commissioned." They will be taught to fly only if they choose the Air Corps after graduation.

While at West Point a cadet is given approximately 1,702 hours of actual military training. During those same years he receives about 4,752 hours of academic training. Their course of study compares very favorably with those of leading engineering schools. And the efficacy of the training is proved by the fact that 52 per cent of our regular army officers are West Point graduates.

The accusation "regimentation" is sometimes hurled at West Point. If the critics mean precision on the drill field, prompt obedience to orders, and the mere physical side of the training, the officers in charge will readily agree that the cadets are regimented. They will point out that, without such regimentation, the student body of the Academy would be a mere uniformed group. But if the critic even hints at mental regimentation, he will promptly have a hot argument on his hands. And rightly so. Our cadets are not trained puppets whose initiative has been stymied and whose capacity to understand human emotion is crushed.

Encouraged to Think

Indeed, instructors consider it part of their work to stimulate the imagination of the cadet, and to encourage him to do his own thinking. The cadets are not fed political propaganda, but are urged to read current magazines and newspapers. Their library is well stocked with books on controversial subjects. The whole object of the training is not to make them mindless cogs in a great war machine, but to give them an education and training so wide in scope, so comprehensive and liberating, that they will be able to shoulder the exacting demands of a free people.

At this hour, when newspaper headlines and radio voices speak of the impairment of the very moral fiber of nations, when solemnly taken oaths of leaders are repeatedly broken—it is truly encouraging to know that our Corps of Cadets is considered the most truthful body of men living together anywhere in the world.

Honor System

In a great measure this is due to the West Point Honor System. A mother of a cadet said to me: "Why, after a year under the honor system a boy can't fib if he tries to!" And she went on to add that if West Point didn't leave any other mark on her son except the deepening of his integrity, brought about by the honor system, his stay at the Academy would be decidedly worthwhile.

Her viewpoint is understandable. Boiled down, the West Point Honor System is a strict application of the Golden Rule. From the time the boy enters he is given instruction in the code of the system. In the army, promotion comes by the rule of seniority. The cadets receive their commissions according to their academic rating. If a cadet should cheat, he would not only be dishonest with himself but be taking an unfair advantage of every other member of the Corps.

An honor committee, composed of cadets, investigates all charges. But the honor of the Corps is so well established that the duties of the committee are exceedingly light.

So thoroughly does the honor system permeate the life of a cadet that obedience to all rules is instant. An example of this came when the photographer arrived to take pictures of my daughter, Patricia, with the cadets. Being of a romantic turn of mind he thought Patricia and Cadet Connolly looked entirely too stiff as they walked toward him. He glanced up, ran his hand through his hair in a perplexed manner: "Er—" he began, "can't you give her your arm, Mr. Connolly?"

To which Cadet Connolly instantly replied: "It's against the rules, sir."

And it is. In "Official Courtesy and Customs of the Service" under section "f": "Offering the arm," it says: "It is never proper in daytime for a gentleman to offer his arm to a lady unless there be a real necessity of assisting her through crowded traffic or over rough ground, or other impediment."

Certainly the ground wasn't rough, and the crouching photographer couldn't be considered an "impediment," so the rule was strictly adhered to.

Please don't think that these three cadets appointed to escort my daughter and me about West Point during June Week didn't act like typical American boys. They did. They kept up a lively banter with Patricia and the photographer. They straightened imaginary wrinkles out of their faultless attire, and begged to be told how they looked, and when they were to smile. One chuckled: "We aren't given much training along this line."

Which Uniform to Wear

I asked the cadets how they knew which uniform to wear. Always their dress must be identical. Information is dispatched to them by a signal flag code. For instance: a red flag means to wear an overcoat. A gray flag means dress uniforms with gray trousers. This system has always worked perfectly—except once. One bitter February day it came perilously near to spelling disaster to the Corps. An officer rode up and tied his horse to the uniform flag staff. Dobbin placidly started munching on the red overcoat flag. His greediness was discovered just in time to keep eighteen hundred cadets from freezing. I'm confident that afterward the officer was very careful where he tethered his mount.

It is only fair that I should pay tribute to the fine American officers stationed at the Point, who are teaching and guiding our cadets. Their earnestness and sincerity are instantly apparent. Their complete lack of obnoxious arrogance, sometimes associated with those high in military affairs, is—well, it's American. They inspire confidence. And, as I watched them, I felt that they were men to whom any mother could trust her son.

Mothers—yes, and grandmothers—pour into West Point during June. I remember the young-appearing mother who stood beside me while her plebe (freshman) son stood at attention with his company. There was a mixture of concern and indignation in her voice as she said: "My Raymond looks as though he were going to explode!"

And there was the keen-witted grandmother who chuckled: "Well, soon as the Graduation Parade is over I'll have three generations of gentlemen in my family."

Unforgettable Sight

What an unforgettable sight that Graduation Parade is! It is deeply moving, even to the outsider who has only a love of country to tie him to the gray-and-white-clad Corps. In the distance we hear the imperious call of the bugles. We are too far away to catch the first commands barked out, but we know they have been given, for the band strikes up the spirited "Dashing White Sergeant," and, company after company, battalion by battalion, the Corps marches onto the Plain.

From the cockades on their hats to the soles of their shoes they look identical. You are conscious of a sense of flowing rhythm—so faultless is the precision with which they move. I have seen news reels of soldiers marching under the flags of totalitarian governments, young men who have been trained since kindergarten days. But there is a jerkiness about their steps totally lacking in the West Point cadet, who moves with the faultless co-ordination born of freedom.

When in position, the Corps stretches across the entire parade ground.

The adjutant commands: "Sound Off!"

The big army band wheels and starts a journey down the long field, "trooping the line." During this march they play "The Girl I Left Behind Me" and "Auld Lang Syne."

I think it was at this time—although I'm not sure, for my eyes were misty and my pencil refused to track!—that the band struck up "Home Sweet Home." As the beloved old melody drifted across the Plain, the small son of a captain who was standing beside me, tugged at his father's coat. "What's that they're playing, Daddy?"

Always Moving

The Captain leaned down and whispered: "Home Sweet Home, Son." As he straightened up, he must have seen the surprise on my face; for he explained: "Army children don't know much about home sweet home. We're always moving." And a short time later I was to see the same Captain grasp the hand of a friend, and hear him say: "Why, I haven't seen you since we were stationed in the Philippines."

The band, back in position, waited. Then—"Present Arms!" A quick movement; the line became as motionless as gray stone. Out of the silence the evening gun boomed. The strains of the national anthem came just as the breeze flung the red, white, and blue of Old Glory against the somber sky. And our flag, loose from the staff, was slowly lowered against the background of tall elms.

Now came the moment toward which every one of the 450 cadets of that graduating class had built for four long years. Sharp and staccato came the command: "Graduating class, front and center. March!" The First Class stepped from the gray-clad Corps for the last time. Moving in perfect unison, they came forward as the band played the revered West Point tune: "Army Blue."

Six paces in front of the Commandant they halted and uncovered. The Commandant acknowledged them by uncovering also. They passed in front of the reviewing stand to about face. And the Corps, now under command of the second classmen, marched in honor of the 450 graduates—who would never march with them again. It was a solemn scene, epitomized to me by one of the First Class officers who said: "It gives you a twinge, when you realize you'll never take your company out again."

Perhaps that is why the alumni return in such numbers each June. They long to see the Corps pass in review. They want to live in the barracks again and sit under the battle flags in the Cadet Chapel.

The most glorious view I had of the Cadet Chapel came the night before graduation. We were walking along the parade ground when I felt my eyes drawn irresistibly upward by a flood of light. There high on a rocky promontory, was the great granite structure. The night was misty. And as the searchlights cut through and illuminated the walls and ornate Gothic spire, the Chapel seemed to dominate the Point, and become a "pillar of fire by night," an impregnable symbol of America's religious freedom.

Always Attend Church

Cadets always attend church. And it is to the chapel that the cadet brings his one and only girl (called at West Point an O. A. O.) to become his wife. During the month of June, twenty-one weddings will be performed in the Chapel this year.

Other Junes have seen greater numbers of weddings. But this was not a normal June for Uncle Sam's cadets. This year, as they go to their new posts, they fully realize that responsibilities beyond their years may fall upon their shoulders. It would scarcely be fair to expect a young inexperienced girl to share this lot.

The cadets have been taught the full import of such words as "preparedness" and of such phrases as "adequate defense." Those of us who do not understand military operations find it hard to translate such terms into the practical and commonplace. We think only in terms of airplanes and guns and tanks.

One story Major Drum told the graduating class brought home to me how many-sided the task of preparedness is.

During the World War the General was making an inspection tour behind the lines to see why supplies were not reaching the front more rapidly. As his official car moved over the shell-torn route, he came to a squad of American soldiers under the command of a little red-headed corporal. They were attempting to repair the road. He got out to talk things over, and discovered that the only tools those men had were their bare hands and a few gunny sacks. They had been hunting rocks to fill the holes and carrying the sacks of dirt to dump on the top. You can imagine any American's disgust at such primitive methods.

A Volley of Rocks

The fiery little Corporal didn't hesitate to let his General know exactly how he felt. The General agreed perfectly with the Corporal, but he pointed out how vital it was to the men fighting at the front to keep that road open. The General deplored the fact that picks and shovels were lacking, but he reminded the Corporal that soldiers would go hungry and be left without ammunition to defend their positions if wagons and trucks could not go forward.

The little Corporal listened, then squared his shoulders, faced his squad again and snapped: "Come on, fellows, let's give 'em another volley of rocks."

That was the spirit which carried Washington's men through at Valley Forge. It was the spirit that dominated Lincoln and inspired him to write the immortal words: "Government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth." And, I rejoice to tell you, it is the American spirit I found flowing warm and virile at West Point in June, nineteen hundred and forty.

This is the last of three articles on West Point by Mrs. Voils.

'World of Fashion' Draws Women Fair-Goers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The "World of Fashion" Building at the 1940 New York World's Fair grew out of a feeling among a group of prominent women that the woman's angle had not been sufficiently represented at the Fair during 1939. Largely under the sponsorship of the National Advisory Committee on Women's Participation, and with the close co-operation of Commander H. A. Flannigan, Executive Vice-President of the Fair, the dream of a co-ordinated women's exhibit became a fact, with Miss Mary Lewis, well-known fashion expert, selected as the Director of the exhibit.

Judging by the huge crowd that poured into the building on the opening day, and by their enthusiastic response to the exhibits, the building will certainly interest many groups. Young and old, stylish and shabby, large and small, the women and young girls surged through the building. There were many men, too, among the admiring visitors to this newest triumph of Irvin Scott's masterful design technique.

The building is rectangular in shape, but to give an atmosphere of intimacy, the interior has been designed in sweeping curves. To add the feminine touch, the walls repeat the two primary colors of the building, a soft blue and a "copper" pink. A boudoir effect is achieved by the use of tufted pink fabric-wood with white centers on the walls, and valences draped with white cotton cord.

Entering through glass doors, one passes first the rayon and sports exhibits, moving on into the center of the building, where on one side are the accessory windows, set into the tufted walls, showing the latest models of shoes, millinery, jewelry, cosmetics and luggage. On the other side is the Hall of Fame, in 15 niches of which are displayed mannequins from outstanding American shops and fashion houses. For the opening of the building, the figures were dressed in patriotic red, white, and blue, each a stunning picture against the white background of its particular high niche.

Leading off to the side are the doors to the restaurant, situated in a lovely garden, where Fair-goers can watch the latest styles march by, in regularly scheduled shows, as they lunch or dine.

The most interesting exhibit in the opposite end of the long building is a display of historical costumes, under the auspices of the Museum of Costume Art of New York. The little mannequins are perfectly groomed, with parasols, fans, and every detail of the period which each represents. At this end of the building, too, is the Fashion Theater, which seats 300 persons, where fashion skits, movies, and lectures by leading fashion authorities are given.

This is truly a building which women especially can visit more than once, each time finding new ideas with which to perk up their own wardrobes. Displays change often, and emphasis is placed always on the latest styles that the outside word of fashion has to offer.

Edith Iglauer

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Hitler Demands French Aid in Terms

Continued from Page 1

ways felt as the deepest humiliation of all times.

"After heroic resistance, France has been defeated and broken down in a sequence of bloody battles.

"Germany therefore does not intend to give the armistice conditions or armistice negotiations characteristics of aspersions against an enemy so brave.

"The purposes of the German demands are:

"1. To prevent a resumption of the fight.

"2. To offer to Germany all guarantees necessary for continuance of the war against Great Britain, which Britain forces upon Germany, as well as:

"3. To create pre-conditions for formation of a new peace whose essential contents will be reparation of the wrong done to the German Reich by force."

The peace terms, Herr Hitler said through General Keitel, were not humiliating for France.

When the preamble had been read Herr Hitler stepped down from the historic railway car, saluting stiffly.

Military Precision Used

The Führer's historic visit to Compiègne was conducted with military precision. He surveyed with interest the railway car, which had been moved out of the special building where the French had enshrined it at the exact spot where it stood when Marshal Foch dictated the 1918 armistice terms.

Inside Herr Hitler occupied the same seat that had been occupied by Marshal Foch.

As he looked out the railroad car window he could see a near-by marble bust of Foch.

The French officers had been provided a tent for their quarters outside the railway car. Telephone facilities were installed to permit them to call their Government.

French and German representatives were seated around a table in the car at the time of the preamble reading, to Herr Hitler's right, in this order:

(German) Field Marshal Hermann Göring, Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, Herr von Ribbentrop, (French) Rear Admiral Maurice Athanase le Luc, Gen. Charles Huntziger, Leon Noel, General of Aviation Jean Marie Joseph Bergeret, (German) Rudolph Hess and General Keitel.

The French listened silently while General Keitel read.

Then they filed out to their tent to telephone their Government.

Herr Hitler reviewed an honor guard outside the car while the band thumped out German anthems; then left Compiègne as swiftly as he had arrived.

When the French delegates entered the old car, Herr Hitler and his staff rose to greet them—in contrast, German officials asserted, to the manner in which the German delegates were greeted in 1918. Then, it was declared, the victorious French did not arise.

Herr Hitler and his staff gave the Nazi salute and the Führer asked General Keitel to read the preamble. The General immediately began.

French Translation Read

Beside the officials present, the only others to witness the ceremony were German and foreign newspapermen and officials of the Foreign Office and the propaganda Ministry.

Dr. Paul Schmidt, the Führer's famous interpreter, read a French translation of the preamble after the German version was read by Keitel.

Following Herr Hitler's departure General Keitel and the General Staff officers remained in the railway coach to discuss technical details of the capitulation.

The French envoys passed advanced German lines near Tours yesterday. There, Lieutenant-General von Tippelskirch, chief army quartermaster, received them and accompanied them to Compiègne.

They stayed overnight in a Paris hotel, then continued the journey to nearby Compiègne.

Lieutenant - General Thomas, commander of the Führer's headquarters, received them and took them to the actual scene.

German sentries stood at all paths leading into the forest and the entire zone was blocked off.

Reply by Italy

ROME, June 21 (AP)—Italy announced yesterday that France, already talking peace terms with Adolf Hitler, has asked Italy to negotiate for a separate armistice.

The Government disclosed the request was relayed to Rome through Spanish intermediaries, and through the same channel Italy sent its reply—the same as Germany's.

France was told to advise Italy the names of its plenipotentiaries. The date and place then would be fixed.

Premier Mussolini's conditions for armistice already had been agreed upon with Herr Hitler in the Munich meeting, informed Fascist forces said.

Raid Regretted

BORDEAUX, France, June 21 (AP)—The Germans were reported to have expressed regret at bombing of Bordeaux Wednesday night which came after the French had dispatched word that negotiators were ready to meet the Nazis.

Poor telephonic communications in Spain, through which country the message was routed, were declared to have caused a delay in delivery of the information to Reichsführer Hitler.

Too Late for Union

BORDEAUX, France, June 21 (AP)—The French definitely have rejected an offer from Britain to fuse France and England into an Anglo-French empire with a single government, declaring that it is too late for such a move and that the "inevitable" must be faced.

Premier Marshal Henri Pétain expressed the French view thus:

"The French people do not deny defeat when it stares them in the face. . . . We will learn our lesson from the lost battle."

Newspapers here were full of stories of the defense of Tours—from which the Government moved to Bordeaux—where the Departmental Governor, the Mayor, and the Bishop of Tours were reported to have led a fight which held up the German advance in the center of the Loire River line.

Long War Likely

MOSCOW, June 21 (AP)—Gen. P. A. Ivanoff, writing in the newspaper Pravda, said that, although France has asked for peace, it is still too early to predict the outcome of the war.

Both sides, he said, have powerful economic resources and the war may be prolonged.

French Town of Compiègne Returns to War Histories

By the Associated Press

The small town of Compiègne 50 miles northeast of Paris, where the defeated French accepted the German terms for armistice today, was the scene of a similarly momentous meeting at 5 a. m., on Nov. 11, 1918.

At that hour the railway car of Marshal Foch, commander of the victorious Allied forces in the World War, stood at a siding in the Compiègne woods, and there the German delegation, headed by Matthias Erzberger, agreed to the French terms and the four year war ended six hours later. The railway car was kept as a remembrance of the peace, being housed in a specially built museum in the town.

The town itself has had its full taste of the fortunes of war, as one army after another has trampled through its 30,000 acres of forest. Actually today it is in ruins, having been severely shelled by the Germans while the debris of war lies all around.

In the World War, the British passed through it in 1914, retreating before the German advance, and the Germans occupied the town. Later in the war the Germans were driven out, but in 1918 they were bombarding it again, although most of the old buildings escaped harm.

Taken by Germans in 1870

Nearly half a century before, in 1870 and 1871, during the Franco-Prussian war, Compiègne was the headquarters of the German army, the Germans having occupied it in 1870.

Strangely, France then showed the same hesitancy and lack of preparation as it has done during the present war, taking similarly belated and frantic measures to bring its equipment up to date, according to the neglected scheme of Marshal Niel.

The Prussians, as today, were ready for all eventualities, having kept their plans a close secret. On the declaration of war, under General von Moltke, they mobilized with extraordinary rapidity and the French collapsed within a few days.

Another half century before that, in the Napoleonic wars, the Prussians, then allied with Britain and the anti-Napoleonic powers, advanced upon Compiègne, but were held back by the French.

Long before that the town found its way into history when Joan of Arc was taken prisoner by the British at the siege of Compiègne in 1430, while one of France's earlier monarchs, Louis I, was said to have been deposed in the town back in 833.

Following the armistice signed at Compiègne in 1918, the terms imposed upon Germany were embodied in the Treaty of Versailles.

The Terms of Versailles

These terms, in brief, were as follows:

1. Alsace-Lorraine was restored to France from Germany. France was given temporary ownership of the Saar coal fields of Eastern Germany as compensation for destruction of its own collieries. For 15 years the Saar Basin was to be administered under the League of Nations, then, by plebiscite, was to determine its own future. (It rejoined Germany in 1935.)

2. To the new Northeast European state of Poland, Germany had to cede territory along the Vistula River. Danzig was made a free city under the sovereignty of the League of Nations. Thus East Prussia was severed from Germany. Germany was to recognize the independence of Austria. (Germany took Austria through a political coup in 1938 and eastern Poland and Danzig by war in 1939.)

3. Outside of Europe, Germany surrendered all its colonies. They were divided among the powers. It recognized the French protectorate of Morocco and the British protectorate of Egypt. To Japan it ceded its rights by lease from China in the Province of Shantung.

4. The Rhineland was completely demilitarized. The size of the army and navy was restricted. It lost most of its war fleet. Compulsory military service was prohibited. (Germany denounced these clauses at various times and rearmed and remilitarized the Rhineland March, 1936.)

5. Germany was required to accept responsibility for damage to Allied and other powers by the war, and to pay huge reparations in fixed payments. (It started the payments, then ceased them.)

6. Stringent economic clauses and financial provisions were imposed, intended to handicap any German effort to win world trade in serious competition with the Allied powers.

Genet's Letters On 'Fall of France' Placed on Exhibit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 21—An exhibition of the letters of Edmond Charles ("Citizen") Genet, French Minister to the United States in 1793, who said that America would be left to the mercy of tyrants should the Republic of France fall, is being held at the New York Historical Society.

M. Genet, who had been instructed by his Government to sway opinion towards France, which was at war with Great Britain, argued that the bonds of France and the United States must be strengthened to protect the two nations, which, he said, were "exposed to the hatred and treachery of all the tyrants on earth, who are at this moment armed, not only against France, but against liberty itself."

The material on exhibit includes letters and papers of the envoy, a receipt book of his expenses and communications in his hand addressed to Thomas Jefferson.

'Longest Telegram' Asks President to Aid Bridges

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21 (AP)—President Roosevelt was asked in the "longest telegram in the world" today to intervene for defeat of a bill to deport Harry Bridges, California director of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The labor leader's Defense Committee said 17,000 Pacific Coast residents signed the message, to be delivered on a paper roll 425 feet long.

Signers paid 5 cents each toward the $400 cost of the telegram, which the committee described as the world's longest. Mr. Bridges is an Australian.

Military and Service Plans Transform American Scene

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 21—The United States now has before it two proposals for national compulsory training so sweeping as to have been unthinkable a few weeks ago yet which now may alter the old easy-going American way of life into a new, sterner, better disciplined and more sinewy mould.

The Senate Military Affairs Committee took up today the most drastic compulsory military training bill ever offered Congress. Congress, it may be said in passing, seems to be digging in for an all-summer session, with recesses only during the Republican and Democratic conventions.

The other compulsory service proposal is nonmilitary. It is the youth-training plan requiring a year's service for the State for a couple of million young men and women at some given age.

Similarity in Plans

These plans have certain similarities and many dissimilarities; they are not mutually incompatible; neither one has yet been officially adopted, and it is possible that one or both may ultimately be rejected. Their proposal at this time indicates the increasing seriousness of the world situation; the desire of the public to put mounting emotions into some form of action, and the feeling that national protection requires drastic steps which would have been inconceivable a short time ago. Mr. Roosevelt has given approval to the youth training scheme but has reserved comment on the Army conscription plan taken up today.

The youth training plan is vague and hazy in outline and represents so far only a goal toward which the Administration would like to proceed. The compulsory service bill on the other hand is sharp, precise, and complete in all its intricate detail.

About all that is known about the youth training program is what has come from President Roosevelt and Harry L. Hopkins, Secretary of Commerce. Such a major detail as whether girls would be included has not yet been decided. Sidney Hillman, labor member of the National Defense Commission, was first mentioned as a leader of the plan, but yesterday doubt was thrown even upon this as Stephen Early, the President's secretary, said that Mr. Hillman would be only one of the interested parties, in combination with Mr. Hopkins and heads of the CCC and NYA and other groups.

Year's Service Required

The plan calls for a year's service from every physically able youth at reaching a certain age, presumably 18; this training to be not only for combatant service but all types of auxiliary military service.

About 2,400,000 boys and girls reach 18 every year; if the boys served one year and the girls six months, about 1,800,000 would be in service at a time. It is pointed out that the CCC and NYA have had combined totals running to 500,000 to 800,000 for almost five years.

As seen by the President's advisers the idea of youth-service is big and inspiring; advocates say it would give discipline, sense of responsibility and co-operation to impressionable youth besides defense aid to the country. It would teach a youngster, in President Roosevelt's pet phrase, "that he would have to get on with his fellows and be responsible for his own messes."

Army Registration Plan

Contrasted to this, the giant army plan offered to the Senate yesterday by Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska is primarily military. It is a plan worked out by the Military Training Camp Association and is sponsored by the National Emergency Committee, a recent outgrowth of the former and headed by Thomas R. Wyles of Chicago.

It proposes registration of all men from 18 to 65, numbering 40,000,000, of whom men between 21 and 45 would be eligible for eight months' selective compulsory military training, the soldiers actually taken being picked by lot.

The presentation of the proposal coincides with current difficulties of the Regular Army to recruit itself to full strength, which will be 375,000 under the pending supplemental defense bill.

Henry L. Stimson, Mr. Roosevelt's War Secretary-designate, is listed as one of those who helped draft the new military training plan.

City Food Waste Fattens Pigs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Tottenham is just one of London's boroughs, very much like many others. But there is one aspect in which Tottenham is unique. Its "dustmen" have become farmers. The borough's refuse collectors have started a pig club. They turned spare time farmers on their own initiative, in realizing in the first days of the war how much kitchen and table refuse was wasted. They had had plenty of time to realize it, having been carting it away week in week out for months.

With a war on, they decided to make use of it all. They asked housewives of Tottenham to collect potato peelings, scraps of bread and all other pieces of kitchen waste of any edible value and put it into separate containers. They equipped their dust-carts with buckets and brought all the scraps back to headquarters, where they set up their club. Only employees of the cleansing department were admitted, but the club has grown until it has more than 100 members on its roster.

At first, 40 pigs were purchased, sties were built out of second-hand bricks in Sunday shifts, the members looking after the pigs in turn. A rag-sorter who has had experience in pig keeping, having been on a farm in former days, is instructing his colleagues in the art. And they, although town folk, have, he says, taken to their new work like ducks to a pond.

The 30,000 householders of Tottenham contribute between 20 and 30 tons of edible pig food every week, which, say the new "wealth-from-waste" experts, proves how much was wasted before. The scraps are boiled in a steam vat and made into consistent meal by a special process.

The pigs are prospering and the stock is going to be enlarged. More and more food is coming in from day to day; so much more that the club is in a position to provide farmers in Hampshire, Sussex, Essex, Surrey, and Hertfordshire with supplies of meal. The club plans to purchase a new boiling machine costing £400, which will transform the scraps into meal more efficiently than the home-made vat, will reduce costs and will keep the food in condition for a longer period.

One of the published functions of the club is "to assist the national effort by increasing the pig population." This Tottenham is doing, not only with its club but also by its example. Before long, borough pig clubs are expected to start throughout Britain, with the help of thousands of housewives. The Tottenham dustmen's venture has achieved such fame that Mr. Leslie Burgin, Minister of Supply, recently paid it a special visit and a lot of compliments.

Chinese Air Travel Mounts

PEIPING (AP)—The Japanese plan to convert Peiping's civilian airport into the biggest in China. It was built by coolie labor two years ago, and already is considered too small for expanding air activities. The new airport is projected as the hub of air travel in North China.

FCC Demands Citizenship Proof

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP)—Approximately 100,000 radio operators were ordered June 19 by the Federal Communications Commission to submit proof of citizenship.

Previous Commission orders forbade amateurs to communicate with foreign countries, sharply curtailed activities of mobile transmitters, and ordered ship and other operators not to carry on unnecessary conversations.

The new decree applies to all operators, both amateur and commercial. It calls on them to file proof in the form of affidavits, fingerprints, and photographs before Aug. 15.

The FCC licenses only citizens for all classes of operators, but in the past has relied on the applicant's own statements.

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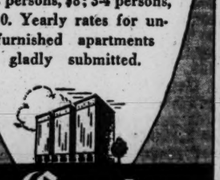

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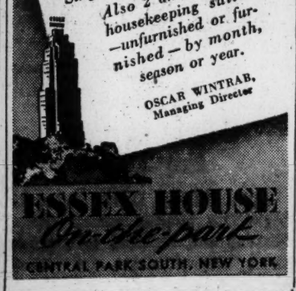

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The Friendly Back Bay Hotel
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Modern, Comfortable Accommodations
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Attractive . . . Convenient . . . Reasonable
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AIR-CONDITIONED Dining Room and Cafeteria open to MEN and WOMEN.
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2 minutes from Back Bay R. R. Station

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For the discriminating family!
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*Includes use of private parking area
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Delicious Seafood Dinners
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DIRECTLY ON THE ROCKS
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Every Room has an Ocean View
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Beautiful Location on Ipswich Bay
Safe Sandy Bathing Beach. Near Yacht Club and all water sports. Golf and Tennis on the Cape.
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Your "Home" in the Green Mountains!
For rest and recreation amid the scenic splendors of one of New England's most delightful villages.
Two Championship 18-hole golf courses. Riding. Beautiful drives.
From $30 weekly with meals. 100 rooms.
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The Charm of 1796—The Modern Comforts of a "Treadway Inn."
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The perfect vacation spot 1300 ft. altitude. Golf. Every facility for your comfort. Restricted clientele. New low rates. Booklet. Opens June 28.
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Enjoy the outdoor beauty and indoor comfort here. Write for booklet.
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MAPLEWOOD, N.H.
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Every sport at the doorstep. Moderate rates $6.00 per day and up, American plan. • Restricted membership. References required
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A typical New England resort in direct view of the inspiring Presidential range, offering the utmost in relaxation and enjoyment.
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All rooms with bath or running water. Golf and tennis on hotel grounds. Dance and concert orchestra. Hostess. Automatic sprinklers. Elevator. Near Aerial Tramway. Restricted clientele. Season June 29—October 14.
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Where the latch string has been out and the welcome mat brushed continuously 365 days a year since 1361—or *four generations.*
Irresistible Food . . . Congenial, Interesting, Selected Clientele . . . All Sports . . . Relaxations and Exertions . . . Lavish White Mountain and Androscoggin Valley *Scenery* . . . Booklet (A) is
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Elevation 2000 ft.
100 rooms, Elevator, Steam Heat.
Excellent Table, Orchestra.
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Saddle Horses available
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Every luxury—all sports—private golf course—fishing at its best—lounge—dancing—all in a glorious, healthful sylvan setting.
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Twenty-three Comfortable Modern Cabins Open Fireplaces, on Shore of Beautiful Lake Kezar, in Maine's White Mountain Country, Real Maine Food, Salmon, Shore and Trout. Golf. Moderate American Plan Rates. RESTRICTED.
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Veteran Bee Pitchers Unable to Show—Open Title Tourney Begins Monday

Fette's Repeated Failures Puzzle Manager Stengel

BULLETIN

Today's game between the Boston Bees and St. Louis Cardinals has been postponed because of cold weather. There will be a single game tomorrow at 3 o'clock.

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As the Bees plunged into a series with the rising St. Louis Cardinals today and attempted to leave last place in the National League standing, Manager Casey Stengel admitted that Lou Fette had him puzzled. Five times the Missouri right-hander has assumed starting roles and five times he has been driven from the mound in defeat. His only effective work came in relief at Cincinnati, when he replaced Joe Sullivan on June 3 and held the pace-setting Reds to three hits in the last seven innings.

That brilliant rescue stretch at Cincy raised Stengel's hopes, and he immediately put Fette back on the starting line. However, Lou has shown nothing during the last two weeks to suggest that he belongs there. In succession he has been hit hard by the Cubs at Chicago, the Cubs at the Hive and the Pirates here (yesterday).

Biggest Year In 1937

Fette has not been a winning pitcher since 1937, when he and Jim Turner were the pitching sensations of the National League when they each won 20 games. In '38 Fette won only 11, dropping 13. Last year his record was 10 and 10, and his bases on balls almost outnumbered his strikeouts two to one.

In the dugout, one hears conflicting comment on Fette. Some rival players say that he is all through, pointing to his 10 years of minor league hurling before he reached the majors. Others say that being a control pitcher, he will start winning again when the weather stays hot and he can locate the plate. His supporters insist that Lou will not fade out of the picture because he has lost his "stuff," as he never has had a great deal. Instead, as mentioned before, his chief weapon has been control.

Salvo May Start

However, when Fette's name is mentioned to Stengel, the manager of the Bees merely remains silent and shakes his head. He wishes somebody would tell him what to do about the right-hander. Now that Manuel Salvo has arrived on the scene, it may be that Fette will be pushed back into the bull pen, where he was at the beginning of the season, with the big Californian moving up to the front line.

Prior to yesterday's thrilling 8-7 setback by the Pittsburgh Pirates, Bill Posedel was talking about Salvo. "You wait and see," said the veteran Bee hurler. "That big guy is going to be quite a pitcher. He was a standout in the Coast League and I thought he'd be a winner up here long before this. But don't pay any attention to the fact that Bill Terry and the Red Sox turned him down. He can pitch. You'll see that I'm right."

Rally Falls Short

The Boston offense began to click in the late innings yesterday, but fell just short of its goal. There were three men on when the eighth inning finished and Eddie Miller was standing on second base with the tying run when Phil Masi grounded out in the ninth. As a matter of fact, although Fette was charged with the loss because he left the game with the score 7-1 against him, actually the deciding run came home while Dick Errickson was pitching in the ninth.

Gene Moore snapped out of his batting slump and made four hits. Chet Ross had three, including his sixth homer, which came in the ninth with one on. Miller also made three hits. The offensive hero of the game, however, was Elbie Fletcher, whose three successive doubles accounted for four of Pittsburgh's seven runs.

Briefs . . . The Bees have optioned George Barnicle to Syracuse, International League . . . His release made room for Bob Williams, the new southpaw from Amherst College . . . The Cardinals came here today with a record of six victories in seven starts under Billy Southworth . . . The Red Sox are out of first place in the American League for the first time since May 5 . . . They are not hitting, and the Browns are . . It has been a long time since the Yankees were blanked 1-0, two days running . . . Tomorrow is Ladies' Day at the Hive . . . The Bees play a single game with the Cardinals.

Tallest Tackle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—George Ostroot, Viborg, S. D. tackle, is the tallest man who will report for football at the University of Michigan next September. Ostroot, who also is ranked as the heaviest eater on the squad, tops six feet four inches.

Boston Box Scores

Bees

PITTSBURGH	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Gustine 2b	6	1	3	4	0	3	0
Elliott rf	5	0	1	2	3	1	0
VanRobays lf	3	2	0	0	1	0	0
Vaughan ss	4	1	1	1	6	4	1
Fletcher 1b	5	1	3	6	11	0	0
Di Maggio cf	4	1	1	1	4	0	0
Brubaker 3b	5	0	1	1	0	1	0
Lopez c	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Butcher c	3	2	2	3	0	2	0
Brown p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	36	8	12	18	27	11	1
BOSTON							
Hassett 1b	5	0	0	0	11	1	1
Sisti 3b	5	1	1	1	1	3	0
Moore rf	5	3	4	5	1	0	0
Ross lf	5	2	3	6	3	0	0
West cf	5	1	2	3	3	0	0
Rowell 2b	5	0	1	1	2	6	0
Miller ss	5	0	3	4	2	5	0
Berres c	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Masi c	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Fette p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Coffman p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Glossop	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Errickson p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	42	7	15	21	27	17	1

*Batted for Coffman in eighth inning.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Pittsburgh	0	2	0	0	2	0	3	0	1	—8
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	2	—7

Runs batted in, Brubaker, Butcher, West, Gustine, Elliott, Fletcher 4, Ross 3, Rowell, Miller, Masi. Two-base hits, Moore, West, Gustine, Elliott, Fletcher 3, Butcher, Miller. Home run, Ross. Hits, off Fette, 9 in 6 2-3 innings; off Coffman, 2 in 1 1-3 innings; off Butcher, 11 in 7 innings (none out in eighth); off Brown, 4 in 2 innings; off Errickson, 1 in 1 inning. Left on base, Pittsburgh 8, Boston 10. Sacrifice, Butcher. Base on balls, by Fette 4, by Butcher, by Coffman, by Brown, by Errickson. Struck out, by Butcher, by Brown, by Errickson. Double plays, Rowell, Miller and Hassett 2. Wild pitch, Fette. Winning pitcher, Butcher; losing pitcher, Fette. Time, 2h. 25m. Umpires, Barr, Magerkurth and Stewart. Attendance, 1445.

Red Sox

First Game

St. LOUIS	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Cullenbine rf	2	1	1	2	1	0	0
Radcliff lf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
McQuinn 1b	3	0	1	1	4	0	0
Clift 3b	4	1	1	4	3	2	0
Judnich cf	3	0	1	1	3	0	0
Berardino ss	3	0	0	1	1	2	0
Heffner 2b	3	0	1	2	4	2	0
Susce c	3	0	0	0	11	1	0
Niggeling p	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	28	2	6	11	27	8	0
BOSTON							
Doerr 2b	4	0	0	0	1	5	0
Cramer cf	3	0	2	2	1	0	0
Finney rf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Foxx 1b	4	0	0	0	13	2	0
Williams lf	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cronin ss	3	0	0	0	3	4	0
Tabor 3b	3	0	0	0	3	2	0
Peacock c	3	1	2	2	2	0	0
Galehouse p	3	0	0	0	1	2	0
Totals	30	1	5	5	*25	15	0

*One out when winning run scored.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Errors, none. Runs batted in, McQuinn, Cramer, Clift. Two-base hits, Cullenbine, Heffner. Home Run, Clift. Double plays, Berardino, Heffner and McQuinn; Galehouse, Doerr and Foxx; Foxx and Tabor; Doerr, Cronin and Foxx. Left on bases, Boston 3; St. Louis 4. Bases on balls, by Galehouse 3, by Niggeling. Struck out, by Galehouse 2, by Niggeling 8. Umpires, Hubbard, Rue and Moriarty. Time, 1h. 36m.

Second Game

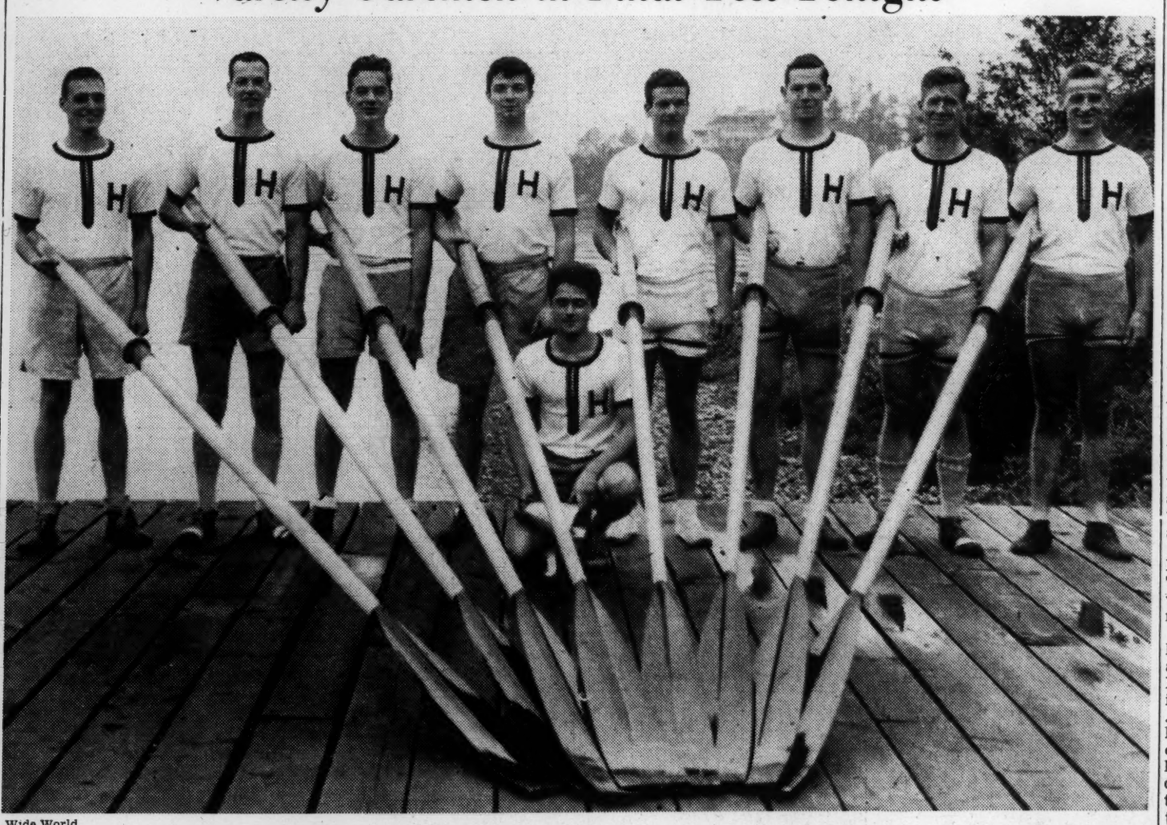
St. Louis	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Cullenbine lf	4	1	1	4	2	0	0
Laabs cf	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Judnich cf	2	1	2	2	1	0	0
McQuinn 1b	5	1	2	2	10	2	0
Clift 3b	3	3	3	5	0	3	0
Hoag rf	4	2	2	5	1	1	0
Berardino ss	5	2	3	7	3	3	1
Heffner 2b	4	0	2	2	1	3	0
Swift c	4	1	1	1	7	1	0
Bildilli p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kramer p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	38	11	15	28	27	13	1
BOSTON							
Doerr 2b	4	0	0	0	1	2	0
Cramer cf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Finney rf	5	0	1	2	3	0	0
Foxx 1b	4	0	2	3	7	0	0
Williams lf	5	1	1	2	3	0	0
Cronin ss	4	1	2	3	0	1	0
Tabor 3b	3	1	1	1	2	2	0
Desautels c	3	1	1	4	5	0	0
M Harris p	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
Heving p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Spence	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wagner p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Peacock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ostermueller p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	37	4	11	16	24	6	0

*Batted for Heving in sixth. †Batted for Wagner in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St. Louis	0	2	1	0	3	2	1	2	—	—11
Boston	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	— 4

Runs batted in, M. Harris, Doerr 2, Clift, Hoag, Cronin, Berardino 5, Cullenbine, Judnich, Heffner 2. Two-base hits, Desautels, Williams, Foxx, Cronin, Berardino, Finney. Home runs, Clift, Hoag, Berardino, Cullenbine. Sacrifice, Kramer. Double play, Heffner and Berardino. Left on basis, Boston 12; St. Louis 10. Bases on balls, by M. Harris 3; by Wagner 2; by Ostermueller; by Bildilli 3; by Kramer 3. Struck out, by M. Harris; by Wagner, 2; by Bildilli 2; by Kramer 4. Hits, off Bildilli 9 in 4 2-3 innings; off Kramer 2 in 4 1-3 innings; off M. Harris 8 in 4 1-3 innings; off Heving 1 in 2-3 innings; off Wagner 4 in 2 innings; off Ostermueller 2 in 1 inning. Wild pitch, M. Harris. Winning pitcher, Kramer. Losing pitcher, M. Harris. Umpires, Rue, Moriarty and Hubbard. Time, 2:36. Attendance, 4,058.

Varsity Oarsmen in Final Test Tonight



Wide World

RED TOP, Conn.: Harvard varsity crew which will meet Yale in their annual race tonight, pictured at their training quarters here. Left to right are John G. Wilson, stroke; Robinson Stevens, No. 7; Sherman Gray, No. 6; Walter N. Kernan, 2d, No. 5; Robert L. Fowler, 3d, No. 4; Samuel P. Goddard, Jr., No. 3; John R. Richards, No. 2, and W. Bruce Pirnie, bow. In front is George H. Shortlidge, the coxswain.

Baseball Games

Today

American League

New York at Detroit.
Boston at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Washington at St. Louis.

National League

Cincinnati at New York.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

Tomorrow

National League

Chicago at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at New York.

American League

Philadelphia at Chicago.
Washington at St. Louis.
New York at Detroit.
Boston at Cleveland.

Harvard-Yale Winners

Year and Victor—	Time
1852—Harvard	10m.
1855—Harvard	22m.
1859—Harvard	19m. 18s.
1860—Harvard	18m. 58s.
1864—Yale	19m. 1s.
1865—Yale	18m. 42½s.
1866—Harvard	18m. 43¼s.
1867—Harvard	18m. 12¾s.
1868—Harvard	17m. 48½s.
1869—Harvard	18m. 2s
1870—Harvard	20m. 30s.
1872—Harvard	16m. 57s.
1873—Yale	16m. 59s.
1874—Harvard	16m. 56s.
1875—Harvard	17m. 5s.
1876—Yale	22m. 2s.
1877—Harvard	24m. 36s.
1878—Harvard	20m. 44¾s.
1879—Harvard	22m. 15s.
1880—Yale	24m. 27s.
1881—Yale	22m. 13s.
1882—Harvard	20m. 47½s.
1883—Harvard	25m. 46½s.
1884—Yale	20m. 31s.
1885—Harvard	25m. 15½s.
1886—Yale	20m. 42s.
1887—Yale	22m. 56s.
1888—Yale	20m. 10s.
1889—Yale	21m. 30s.
1890—Yale	21m. 29s.
1891—Harvard	21m. 23s.
1892—Yale	20m. 48s.
1893—Yale	25m. 1½s.
1894—Yale	23m. 45½s.
1895—Yale	21m. 30s.
1897—Yale	20m. 44s.
1898—Yale	24m. 2s.
1899—Harvard	20m. 52½s.
1900—Yale	21m. 12¾s.
1901—Yale	23m. 37s.
1902—Yale	20m. 20s.
1903—Yale	20m. 19¾s.
1904—Yale	21m. 40½s.
1905—Yale	22m. 33½s.
1906—Harvard	23m. 2s.
1907—Yale	21m. 10s.
1908—Harvard	24m. 10s.
1909—Harvard	21m. 50s.
1910—Harvard	20m. 46½s.
1911—Harvard	22m. 44s.
1912—Harvard	21m. 43½s.
1913—Harvard	21m. 42s.
1914—Yale	21m. 16s.
1915—Yale	20m. 57s.
1916—Harvard	20m. 2s.
1918—Harvard	19m. 58s.
1919—Yale	21m. 42½s.
1920—Harvard	23m. 11s.
1921—Yale	20m. 41s.
1922—Yale	21m. 53s.
1923—Yale	22m. 10s.
1924—Yale	21m. 58¾s.
1925—Yale	20m. 26s.
1926—Yale	20m. 14¾s.
1927—Harvard	22m. 35½s.
1928—Yale	20m. 21¾s.
1929—Yale	21m. 20s.
1930—Yale	20m. 9¾s.
1931—Harvard	23m. 21s.
1932—Harvard	21m. 29s.
1933—Harvard	22m. 46¾s.
1934—Yale	*19m. 51¼s.
1935—Yale	20m. 19s.
1936—Harvard	20m. 19s.
1937—Harvard	†20m. 7s.
1938—Harvard	20m. 20s.
1939—Harvard	20m. 48¾s.

*Down stream record. †Unstream record.
Victories—Yale 39. Harvard 38.

1852 race was two miles. From 1855 to 1876 race was for three miles. Since then it has been four miles, and since 1876 it has been held at New London, except in 1897, when at Poughkeepsie, and 1918, when it was rowed at Derby, Conn., and it was two miles.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Wilson	13	3	0	1.000
Heving	9	3	0	1.000
Grove	9	3	1	.750
Galehouse	10	4	2	.667
Harris	10	3	2	.600
Dickman	11	4	3	.571
Nash	16	5	4	.556
Barby	13	5	4	.556
Rutland	8	1	2	.333
Warner	5	0	0	.000
Ostermueller	9	0	2	.000

Bees

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Errickson	13	4	1	.800
Piechota	7	2	2	.500
Posedel	14	5	7	.417
Sullivan	13	3	5	.375
Strincevich	11	1	4	.200
Barnicle	12	0	0	.000
Salvo	1	0	0	.000
Coffman	14	0	2	.000
Javery	9	0	2	.000
Fette	7	0	5	.000

Sports Around the Hub

Bishop Wins at Trapelo

Ted Bishop, the elongated Woodland amateur, turned in a neat 69 yesterday to win low gross in the annual M. G. A.-sponsored golf tournament at Trapelo. Besides being the lowest scorer in the field of 89, Ted also saw his total set up a new competitive record for the course, and gave notice that he is ready for the State open next week.

Bishop's card showed only one five, due to a trapped tee shot at the fourth, and his game showed definite improvement since he played in the national open at Cleveland. So completely did he dominate the play that his nearest competitor, E. S. Bailey of the home club, was three strokes behind with a 72.

In all, 20 players returned scores under 80. Ray Hansbury of United Shoe took third gross with his 74 and his reduced 65 won low net honors in Class A. George Wellman of Trapelo shot a 75 to lead Class B, while Fred Wright of the home club, former State amateur champion, and Cooney Weiland, coach of the Bruins, carded 76's.

From Bretton Woods, N. H., comes the announcement that National Open Champion Lawson Little will continue as director of golf at the Mount Washington Hotel, where he expects to be as much as possible while still fulfilling the commitments of a national champion. To assist him in instructing guests, Little has arranged for Mel Smith, veteran Indiana pro, to serve as playing professional. Little's playing itinerary has been so arranged that he will definitely be able to be at Bretton Woods for the playing of the White Mountain four-ball invitation tournament there Aug. 2-4.

Suffolk University has announced athletic awards as follows: Tennis, in which Suffolk won all its matches, Capt. Paul S. Rich, Robert L. Harkins, Alvah Gautreau, and Donald T. Lindsay; basketball, Coach John F. Sexton, Alphonse J. Alminas, Harry M. Doyle, Michael DeSimone, Charles A. Foley, Floyd Gilbert, William J. McGrath, James J. Nunes, Carroll Robbins, and James Russo. Plans are soon to be announced for the further development of these sports for the coming year.

Ernest A. Harvey of Brighton gained a leg on the John J. Field Memorial Cup yesterday when he carded a 107-71 to lead a fileld of more than 100 at the 10th annual golf tournament of the New England Carpet Club at Woodland. Low net honors in Class B were won by Waldo Enholm of Dallas, Texas, with a reduced 73.

Add local holes-in-one: Richard Harding of Lexington, captain-elect of the Bowdoin hockey team, at the 128-yard, par-three hole at Lexington Golf Club yesterday.

Annoncement may be forthcoming soon of the dates of exhibition matches between Lawson Little and Ed Oliver, Hornell, N. Y., pro who was disqualified in this year's national open after he had tied with Little and Gene Sarazen at 287. Little offered to play a series of three-out-of-five 36-hole matches, which would probably make up for any prize money Oliver lost by his disqualification, and the Hornell pro has announced he would be "perfectly willing" to meet Lawson in a series of friendly matches.

Entries closed today for the horse shoe pitching tournament to be held next Friday and Saturday at the Roxbury Clubhouse of the Boys' Clubs of Boston. Competition will be held in four classes: midgets, juniors, intermediates, and seniors.

Skeet Shooters Began Firing For Top Honor

STRATFORD, Conn., June 21 (AP)—The twelfth annual Great Eastern and national telegraphic skeet championships got under way here today with many of the country's stars participating.

The event lasting three days and claimed by the Remington Gun Club to be the oldest and largest major tournament of its kind in the United States usually attracts about 300 experts.

The shoot will open with the 100-target "World's Fair Special," a tune-up for the championships which start Saturday.

Among the defending champions are:

Alex Kerr, Beverly Hills, Calif., .410 gauge; Clayton Boardman, Augusta, Ga., 50-target junior; Diana Bolling, Greenwich, women's; Hilltop Five of Holliston, Mass., team; Dick Shaughnessy, Dedham, Mass., all-bore; Capitol City Gun Club, Indianapolis, Ind., telegraphic team.

Bermuda Pony Club Gymkhana

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, Bermuda — The Bermuda Pony Club is one of the most unusual equestrian organizations in the world. Formed by children between the ages of eight and 14 years, it has taken a prominent place in the sports and social life of the Islands. On July 4, the Annual Gymkhana will be held at the Agricultural Station grounds, and proceeds will, as in the past, be donated to charity.

Horseback riding has long been a favorite pastime with Bermudians and their American guests. The absence of private motor cars keeps Bermuda a "horse and buggy" paradise, and here in the one remaining Gay Nineties land, the quadruped still reigns supreme.

Two years ago a group of school children who own ponies organized the Junior Paperchase Club. It was patterned after the "grown-up" paperchases, in which red-coated riders follow an imaginary fox along the coral coves.

Last year the children reorganized under the title "Bermuda Pony Club" and secured the old Garrison Golf Course grounds for a weekly ride. Every Saturday morning the Club is found at the course putting their ponies through formal paces, over soft green turf and safe, low jumps.

The club membership is strictly limited by the "committee" to children who have well-mannered ponies and a sincere desire to learn the art of equitation. Children who visit the Islands are welcome to participate if their parents provide a good mount.

Mrs. C. B. Wainwright, who serves as advisor to the Club, has fostered a policy of complete self-government. All matters affecting the club are settled by the children themselves.

Big Jump

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (AP)—When Jimmy Wasdell moved over from the American League to Brooklyn he brought along an .083 batting average from Washington.

Two weeks after the transfer Wasdell was sporting a .400 batting average—and Larry MacPhail, Brooklyn boss, sported a grin to match it.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Five Years Ago

Yale-Harvard varsity crew race at New London, Conn., postponed because of rough water after Yale won Jayvee and Freshman races.

Ross Boys Had Much to Do With Early Championships

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Notes on the Massachusetts open golf championship, to be played next Monday and Tuesday over the Oyster Harbors course in Osterville, supplied through the courtesy of Johnny Corcoran, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Golf Association and lightning scoreboard statistician:

The coming open is the 34th under the auspices of the M. G. A. . . . Donald Ross won the first one back in 1905 at Vesper Country Club in Lowell to start a Ross family monopoly . . . Donald's brother Alex went on to win the next five tournaments in a row . . . Donald came back to win again in 1911, but lost the following year to guess who . . . Yup, Alex again.

About this time the M. G. A. was nearly ready to make the tournament an annual award to the Ross boys, without going into the expense of running off the affair . . . They gave it one more try, though, keeping their eyes shut tight until the final putt had been holed . . . This time the Rosses were plowed under by Tom McNamara and Mike Brady, who tied, with the former winning the play-off.

Big Jesse Guilford, the Woodland "Siege Gun," was the first amateur to win the open . . . His first title came at Worcester in 1919 and he repeated in 1929 . . . Jesse's running mate at Woodland, Francis Ouimet, was the only other amateur to win . . . When he was the national amateur champion in 1932, Ouimet's 287 total led a formidable field over this same Oyster Harbors course . . . Record for the championship was set at Worcester last year by Byron Nelson, the open champion . . . For 72 holes Nelson totalled 283 . . . On the other side of that record, the highest scorer ever to win the bacon was (here he is again, folks) Donald Ross with 320.

Gene Sarazen, the plucky little golfer who lost the play-off for this year's national championship to Lawson Little, posted the lowest score in the history of the championship . . . Gene toured Oak Hill in 1935 in 66 blows . . . And speaking of blows, Leo Diegel spotted the first-round leader three of them in 1928 and then went on to take Wollaston Golf Club apart to win the title by 15.

Add odd stroke incidents: In the 1930 struggle at Brae Burn, Joe Turnesa struggled to an eight on the par-four first hole, yet won the title by one stroke from Amateur Fred Wright of Albemarle . . . Carl Nettelbladt, the Framingham amateur, posted an 11 for the second hole of the first round last year, which kited his score to 82, yet he finished in a tie for eighth place . . . A par five on the same hole would have put him in a tie for runner-up with Lloyd Mangrum of Los Angeles.

Play-offs have been necessary six times to determine the winner . . . Mike Brady was involved in three, winning two . . . The last play-off was in 1933, when Ted Turner defeated Frank Dickey at Belmont . . . Of the 22 players who have won the open, only two are entered in the 1940 grind—Jesse Guilford and Harold "Jug" McSpaden of Winchester . . . "Jug" has quite a string of his own, winning the title in the three years comprising 1936-38 . . . McSpaden's string was broken last year by Nelson, whom "Jug" invited here to play and entertained at his Winchester home . . . The two are still great friends.

Give Charlie MacAndrew of Brattleboro, Vt., credit for perseverance . . . He will play in his 17th consecutive open Monday and has yet to win . . . His best effort came in 1929 when he tied with Mike Brady for the runner-up spot to Guilford . . . Nick Gianferante is close on Charlie's heels, for this will be his 14th consecutive championship.

The Oyster Harbors course measures 6,561 yards and has a par of 72 . . . The club is on an island and is connected to the mainland by a bridge . . . This marks the fifth time the open has been played there . . . Incidentally, the course was designed by your old friend, Donald Ross.

Following is a list of Mass. open winners:

1905—Donald Ross, Oakley	320
1906—Alex Ross, Brae Burn	297
1907—Alex Ross, Brae Burn	302
1908—Alex Ross, Brae Burn	290
1909—Alex Ross, Brae Burn	290
1910—Alex Ross, Brae Burn	305
1911—Donald Ross, Essex	309
1912—Alex Ross, Brae Burn	295
1913—T. L. McNamara, Boston	313
1914—M. J. Brady, Wollaston	309
1915—Walter Hagen, Rochester	298
1916—M. J. Brady, Oakley	316
1919—*Jesse Guilford, Woodland	303
1920—George Bowden, Comw'lth	289
1921—Louis Tellier, Brae Burn	309
1922—George Kerrigan, White Beeches	285
1923—M. J. Brady, Detroit	300
1924—Willie Ogg, Worcester	295
1925—Tom Lally, San Antonio	306
1926—Donald Vinton, Plymouth	297
1927—Johnny Farrell, Quaker Ridge	285
1928—Leo Diegel, New York	294
1929—*Jesse Guilford, Woodland	295
1930—Joe Turnesa, New York	305
1931—Wiffy Cox, New York	292
1932—*Francis Ouimet, Woodland	287
1933—Ted Turner, North Adams	290
1934—Roy Bronsdon, Oyster Harbors	287
1935—Gene Sarazen, East Brookfield	285
1936—Harold McSpaden, Winchester	292
1937—Harold McSpaden, Winchester	288
1938—Harold McSpaden, Winchester	293
1939—Byron Nelson, Reading, Pa.	283

*Amateur.

Trojans Favored to Retain National Collegiate Title

MINNEAPOLIS, June 21 (AP)—Track and field's crack collegiate legions laid seize to Southern California's mighty men of Troy today with only slight hope of cracking the staunch defense which has enabled the Trojans to hold the National Collegiate team championship five straight years.

As some 223 stars from 70 schools swung into the day's qualifying program at Minnesota's Memorial Stadium, Southern California was a strong favorite to retain a title it has won in seven of the last 10 years. The only school rated even a fair chance of halting the Trojan march was Stanford—yet Stanford had only nine athletes on the scene as compared to the 16 representing U. S. C.

Southern California's power, however, apparently had failed to dim the attractiveness of a meet expected to produce a wide-open battle for individual honors. Heading the fast field were such standouts as Sprinter Clyde Jeffrey of Stanford; Hurdler Fred Wolcott of Rice; Louis Zamperini of U. S. C., winner of the mile crown two straight years; Lee Orr of Washington State, sensational quarter miler; Javelin Tosser Boyd Brown of Oregon; Al Blozis, giant shot put star from Georgetown and a host of others.

Jeffrey ranked as the No. 1 dash man by virtue of victories in the 100- and 200-yard sprints last Monday in the Pacific Coast-Big Ten meet. A speedster who has equalled the world mark of 9.4 seconds for the century, he will be opposed by such flyers as Barney Ewell of Penn State, Myron Piker of Northwestern, and George Koettel, the Oklahoma flash.

Wolcott, whom some coaches believe is the finest piece of hurdling machinery to come over the college horizon in years, is regarded as a possible record smasher in both the 120 highs and the 220-yard low timber topping events. He is defending champion in both these races.

The high jump field shapes up as the finest in the meet's history, John Wilson of Southern California has done 6ft. 9⅜in. as compared to the meet record of 6ft. 8¾in. and the world mark of 6ft. 9¾in. Other stars entered in this event included Michigan's Don Canham, Don Boydston of Oklahoma A. and M., Gill La Cava of U. S. C. and Clark Mallery of Southern California.

Finals in the meet, which takes on added importance as a result of cancellation of the Olympics, will be held tomorrow afternoon with 14 events scheduled.

Indiana Golf Coach Resigns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMINGTON, Ind. — Resignation of Prof. Hugh E. Willis as coach of the Indiana University golf team has been announced by Athletic Director Z. G. Clevenger.

Willis, a member of the law school faculty, was in charge of the Indian golf team for six years, during which time the Hoosiers became increasingly strong. Willis' teams placed well in the annual Big Ten tournaments, and won a majority of their dual matches.

A desire to spend more time in class work and research motivated the resignation, Willis said.

Clevenger, in announcing the resignation, paid tribute to Willis as a teacher and a coach, praising him for the time and effort he spent in building up the golf teams.

No successor will be picked until next spring.

Hilltop Marksmen at Stratford

The Hilltop team from Holliston, Mass., will compete at the Great Eastern Skeet Shoot at Stratford, Conn., on Sunday. They won last year by a score of 489x500. Left to right: Dick Shaughnessy, Dudley Shalcross, Elliott Moore, Jack Horton, and R. W. Canfield.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	G	AB	H	Avg
Carey	5	14	6	.429
Finney	46	211	74	.351
Cramer	51	227	79	.348
Williams	51	200	68	.340
Peacock	27	51	17	.333
roxx	51	197	60	.305
Di Maggio	13	28	8	.286
Spence	5	7	2	.286
Doerr	48	203	55	.270
Tabor	48	182	46	.253
Cronin	51	183	44	.240
Desautels	41	131	27	.207
Owen	5	16	3	.188
Glenn	3	1	0	.000

Bees

	G	AB	H	Avg
Rowell	35	101	34	.337
Ross	48	184	58	.315
Andrews	8	13	4	.308
Hassett	48	183	52	.284
Miller	48	179	50	.279
Moore	28	95	26	.274
West	47	178	47	.264
Cooney	26	65	15	.231
Sisti	33	110	25	.227
Warstler	25	53	12	.226
Glossop	30	94	19	.202
Berres	25	39	7	.179
Masi	29	45	7	.156
Wietelmann	9	8	1	.125

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St. Louis Steals Spotlight in Major League Circles—Harvard Sweeps Morning Races

Brownies Game and a Half Behind Fourth-Place Yanks

By the Associated Press

Baseball's biggest sensation right now is the St. Louis Browns—and you know why. They have just succeeded in casting the already confused first division of the American League into chaos.

Eventually 1940 may be remembered as the year the mighty New York Yankees folded up like a hinge, but the plight of the world champions and the jostling of their would be successors is overshadowed today by the achievements of the Brownies.

Today the Browns are in fifth place, just a game and a half behind the Yanks. They got there yesterday by blasting the Boston Red Sox in both ends of a doubleheader 2-1 and 11-4, to run their current winning streak to six games.

Ahead of 1939

It is notable that the Browns now have won 27 games and lost 30, while last year they didn't get their 27th victory until Aug. 4, by which time they had lost 68.

They were irresistible as they went about the business of bumping Boston out of the league lead for the first time since May 5. In the first game, dour John Niggeling held the Sox sluggers to five hits and Harland Clift came along with a home run in the ninth inning to decide the game. Until then the Browns had been limited to five safeties by Dennis Galehouse.

Cleveland Leads

In the second game the Browns collected four home runs, the most important being John Berardino's with two on.

Given the opening, the Cleveland Indians rode right into the league lead. Bob Feller pitched one of his best ball games for his tenth victory. He gave the Washington Senators only four hits, struck out 11 and walked but one in winning 12-1. The Tribe tallied four times in one inning and seven in another.

The Detroit Tigers were defeated 6-4 by the Philadelphia Athletics as Al Brancato singled with the bases loaded and homered. Hank Greenberg got three of Detroit's eight hits, including his 12th home run.

Yanks Shut Out

The Yankees were shut out 1-0 for the second straight day by the Chicago White Sox, whose John Rigney held them to five hits in 11 innings. Monte Pearson gave a good rebuttal until Mike Tresh singled and Bob Kennedy doubled for Chicago's run. It was New York's fifth straight setback.

The National League lead also changed hands as the plodding Phillies mobilized behind Kirby Higbe and Chuck Klein to beat the Cincinnati Reds 4-3 in 12 innings. This was enough to pull the champs below the idle Brooklyn Dodgers. Higbe allowed only eight hits, one of them a homer by Ernie Lombardi, but was behind most of the way. Klein batted in all four of his team's runs, one in the first, two in the eighth on a homer and the winning score in the 12th on a single.

The New York Giants routed lefty Larry French and beat the Chicago Cubs 6-3 although outhit. Six of New York's seven safeties and all their runs were clustered in the sixth and seventh innings.

The Pittsburgh Pirates also were outhit, but managed to beat the Boston Bees 8-7. With Elbie Fletcher hitting three consecutive doubles, the Bucs rolled up a 7-1 lead in seven innings and then barely survived a six-run rally by the Bees in the last two stanzas.

Learning to Swim

Diving

By Guy Larcom, Jr.

(Co-Author With Harold S. Ulen of "The Complete Swimmer")

This is the fifth of a series of twelve articles

"Although the water can present a hard surface to a falling body, mastery of a few simple fundamentals enables man to enter from varying heights with no difficulty whatsoever."

Most swimmers learn how to take a front header or dive if only because it enables them to get under way so easily. They can watch where they are going. They have the advantage of momentum accumulated even before they begin stroking. They have the fun of briefly hurtling through the air and even if they lack the gift and inclination for more advanced acrobatic dives such as the jack-knives, swans, somersaults, and back flips, they have widened their swimming horizons greatly. The confidence and poise imparted by familiarity with the simple front dive will stand them in good stead in case of accidental tumbles into the water.

Diving experience began with the first experiment of ducking the head under water. It increased with the attempt to reach down in the water to the ankles in the so-called jelly fish floating. In the surface dive, the next logical step, the swimmer from a horizontal position in the water jacks at the hips, ducking the head and extending the arms toward the bottom. The legs are then flipped up over the spot where the head descended, body straightening, and with a few strong arm pulls, the swimmer is under water.

Now stepping on the low side of a pool or float, the diver jumps in feet first, arms close at the side or stretched overhead. To prevent water from being forced up the nose, he can exhale at entry.

Having carefully investigated the depth of the water and its freedom from obstructions, he or she—women often make more attractive if not more graceful divers than men—can try a standing front header by the simple experiment of duplicating the motions of the surface dive. The task is to make the body follow through the hole made in the water by the outstretched arms.

This is easily solved by proper control of the head. If the head is lifted, the diver can rely on it that his body will follow the head outward—not downward as it should—to land flatly. If the head is wedged between the arms (Figure 14) and held there so that just before entering the water the diver would be looking at his feet (Figure 15), the entry would involve no shock whatsoever. The more vertical the entry position, the better the dive. By lifting one leg to the rear, the swimmer is able to learn how to get proper elevation of the legs so that they too will follow through the hole made by the arms.

Later, standing with feet together, he will find that a slight spring as the body leans forward will serve the same purpose as did the backward swinging leg. Gradually, stronger springs can be taken until eventually the diver can strive for distance horizontally or vertically as he will, and in either case effect a good entry.

To return to the surface, the diver need only lift his head or arch his back slightly and kick or stroke. He would be well-advised to keep his eyes open under water to avoid unexpected encounters with the bottom.

Learning to dive, then, can be accomplished in stages along with learning to swim.

Photographs and quotations are from "The Complete Swimmer," published by the Macmillan Company of New York and obtainable at your local bookstore.

Parker And Riggs Move Nearer Final

CHICAGO, June 21 (AP)—The No. 1 seeded Bobby Riggs and Frank Parker, defending singles champion, advanced a step nearer a possible title showdown in the National clay courts tennis tournament yesterday by brushing aside quarter-final foes.

Riggs whipped Harris Everett of Chapel Hill, N. C., 6—2, 6—1, 6—4, and now only Welby Van Horn of Los Angeles stands between him and the championship bracket. Parker ousted Gardnar Mulloy of Coral Gables, Fla., 7—5, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2 and must dispose of his doubles partner, Don McNeill of Oklahoma City, to again reach the finals.

McNeill advanced with a 6—3, 8—6, 6—3 victory over Bryant Grant of Atlanta while Van Horn was eliminating Ted Schroeder of Glendale, Calif., 2—6, 7—5, 6—4, 6—3.

Miss Marble in Finals

In the women's division Helen Bernhard of New York and Gracyn Wheeler of Santa Monica, Calif., reached the semifinals where they will battle it out for the right to oppose the No. 1 ranking Alice Marble of Beverly Hills, Calif. Miss Marble stepped into the finals yesterday with a hard-earned 6—2, 3—6, 6—4 triumph over Virginia Wolfenden of Berkeley, Calif.

Miss Bernhard advanced at the expense of Catherine Wolf, Elkhart, Ind., 6—2, 6—2, while Miss Wheeler eliminated England's Mary Hardwick, 9—7, 6—2.

In the men's doubles, Parker also had reached the semifinals and with McNeill will oppose Frank Kovacs and Edwin Amark of California in another finalist bid. Riggs and his partner are a step behind in the quarter-final round where today they will take on another set of coast players, Robert Harmon and Robert Peacock.

19 Games

The Harmon-Peacock combination had to go 19 games yesterday to win their first set with Jack Kramer, Belvedere Gardens, Calif., and Van Horn, 19-17, but breezed through the next two, 6—2, 6—2.

Men's Singles (Quarter-Finals)

Robert Riggs, Chicago, defeated Harris Everett, Chapel Hill, N. C., 6—2, 6—1, 6—4.

Frank Parker, Pasadena, Calif., defeated Gardnar Mulloy, Coral Gables, Fla., 7—5, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Donald McNeill, Oklahoma City, Okla., defeated Bryan Grant, Atlanta, 6—3, 8—6, 6—3.

Men's Doubles (Second Round)

Ken Bartlet and William Reedy, Los Angeles, defeated James Eelert and Gardiner Larned, Chicago, 6—1, 6—1, 6—1.

Women's Singles (Quarter-Finals)

Helen Bernhard, New York, deafted Catherine Wolf, Elkhart, Ind., 6—2, 6—2.

Gracyn Wheeler, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Mary Hardwick, England, 9—7, 6—2.

Women's Singles (Semi-Finals)

Alice Marble, Beverly Hills, Calif., defeated Virginia Wolfenden, Berkeley, Calif., 6—2, 3—6, 6—4.

Men's Doubles (Second Round)

Henry Prusoff, Seattle, and Gardnar Mulloy, Coral Gables, Fla., defeated Arthur Marx, Beverly Hills, and David Freeman, Pasadena, 6—4, 6—4, 5—7, 6—4.

Robert Riggs, Chicago, and Charles Hare, England, defeated Milton Ruehl, Milwaukee, Wis., and Marvin Wachman, Evanston, Ill., 6—1, 6—2, 6—1.

(Quarter-Finals)

Frank Parker, Pasadena, and Don McNeill, Oklahoma City, defeated Wilbur Coen, Kansas City, and Charles Mattman, Los Angeles, 6—1, 6—2, 6—4.

Frank Kovacs, Oakland, Calif., and Edwin Amark, San Francisco, defeated Norman Bickel, Oak Park, Ill., and John Shostrom, Chicago, 6—0, 6—2, 7—5.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Bob Feller, Indians — Pitched Cleveland into first place in American League with four-hit game against Senators.

John Rigney, White Sox — Held Yankees to five hits for 11 innings to win 1-0.

Harry Danning and Bill Jurges, Giants — Former hit two singles and double to drive in three runs and latter singled with bases loaded for 6-3 victory over Cubs.

Chuck Klein, Phillies—Hit two-run homer and drove in all four runs in 4-3 twelve inning triumph over Reds.

John Niggeling, Harlond Clift and John Berardino, Browns — Five hit pitching and ninth-inning home run by Clift won first game from Red Sox and Berardino's three-run homer swayed nightcap in St. Louis' favor.

Al Brancato, Athletics—Singled with bases filled and hit home run to lead way to 6-4 victory over Tigers.

Elbie Fletcher, Pirates — Hit three consecutive doubles to drive in four runs for Pirates against Bees.

Off His Game

BETHANY, Mo. (AP)—Sheriff Leland McCollum wooed Dame Fortune ardently on June 2 this year with no success.

On the first Sunday in June, 1938, he played golf and made a hole in one.

On the first Sunday in June, 1939, he made another.

On the first Sunday in June, 1940—you're wrong—he didn't even come close. He was away off his game.

Links Marathon

MANHATTAN, Kan. (AP)—J. S. Hughes and T. R. Holmes ended an 18-hole golf match all even. They played another 11 holes without a decision. Returning the next day, they covered 47 holes before Hughes finally sank a 23 foot putt to win.

National League

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.	G. B.
Brooklyn	33	17	.660	0
Cincinnati	35	19	.648	0
New York	32	18	.640	1
Chicago	29	28	.509	7½
St. Louis	21	30	.412	12½
Pittsburgh	19	30	.388	13½
Philadelphia	18	31	.367	14½
Boston	17	31	.354	15

Results June 20

Pittsburgh 8, Boston 7.
New York 6, Chicago 3.
Philadelphia 4, Cincinnati 2 (12 inns).
Only games scheduled.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Southworth's Second Try

In the third-base dugout at National League Field, the Bees were talking about Billy Southworth, the new Cardinal manager.

"Billy will make a big difference in that club," said Long George Kelly. "In fact, he has already. He always was popular among ball players. They know that he kept hustling when he was playing the outfield and they'll do the same for him."

"This is his second try at managing the club," said Casey Stengel, "but it should be his first. He wasn't ready when they gave it to him back in 1929. He was too young . . . didn't know all the angles. I don't think he had a good club, either. It couldn't have been much good, because Bill McKechnie couldn't make it go. But now he's had that experience."

Rochester in Front

It was recalled that just prior to his recent arrival in St. Louis, he had the Rochester club well in front of the International League race.

"Either five or six games ahead," said Bill Posedel. "They say he had a young team . . . one that didn't figure at the start of the season. But after the bell rang it ran the other clubs right out of the park. It's supposed to be the fastest team in that league since Vitt's Newark Bears of 1937. If it's better than that club, it must be good."

"If that's the kind of a team he had at Rochester, he should do all right with the Cardinals," said Buddy Hassett. "A few of the boys he has in this league can carry the mail . . . Moore, Martin and a couple of others."

Pitching Better

"It's a cinch he'll get better pitching than Blades did," Kelly said. "Ray got the 'breaks' last year . . . plenty of them. That's why he went from sixth to second. He wasn't getting them this spring. Last fall everybody said that the best club wasn't in the World Series. But it would have taken three hours to play those series games, with Blades running pitchers in and out of there against the Yankees."

"What year did Southworth play in the Giant outfield?" asked Eddie Miller.

"In 1924," Kelly answered. "And it was a pretty good outfield. Irish Meusel and Ross Youngs were in it. McGraw liked Billy. He helped 'Mac' win his fourth straight pennant."

Logical Successor

Southworth, Bill Terry and Freddy Lindstrom were fast friends back in those days, and when Bill took over the leadership of the club, Southworth was made a coach. However, something happened in a few weeks and Billy was shipped off to Memphis, never to return to the Polo Grounds in a Giant uniform. Later he rejoined the Cardinal organization and last year led Rochester into the Little World Series. When St. Louis tired of Blades and his loose tactics with pitchers, Southworth was the logical successor.

"That must have been quite a series at Brooklyn," said Lou Fette, laughing. "Wonder when Medwick will play again?"

"I don't know why somebody on that Brooklyn club doesn't get hit every day," said Posedel, "with that Dressen standing out there trying to call every pitch. He probably told Medwick a curve was coming, and when Bowman threw a fast one, it almost took Joe's head right off."

Crossed Him Up

"Dressen was calling them on me one day last year," said Jim Tobin. "I knew how he was reading me. I'd hold my fast ball like this when I started to wind up and I'd turn my hand a little this way on the curve. So once when I was going to curve one on Durocher, I heard Dressen whistle just before I let the ball go. I knew what that meant, so I aimed a fast one right in close and it blew Leo's hat into the air."

"Why all this fuss about Medwick, anyhow?" asked Fette. "Fellows are getting hit with pitched ball every day, but you don't always hear about it."

"You do when it happens in Brooklyn," said Stengel.

Vassar Student Takes National College Tennis

Katharine Hubbell of Dedham and Vassar stroked her way to her first major title today when she defeated Mercedes "Baba" Madden of Jamaica Plain and Lake Erie College 6—2, 6—2 to win the national college girls' invitation tennis championship.

Both freshmen at their respective colleges, the two girls met on the grass court in front of the Longwood Cricket Club clubhouse, where Miss Hubbell was quick to indicate her supremacy by breaking Miss Madden's service in the very first game. The Vassar student was by far the steadier of the two, and kept Miss Madden continually on the defensive.

Acting as line judge and at times ball retriever was Mrs. George Wightman of Brookline, from whose instruction both girls have profited. According to Mrs Wightman, Miss Hubbell was able to win her way past the field of 29 starters through her ability to concentrate on her game and the steadiness of her shots.

Following their singles match, the two girls teamed to capture the doubles title by defeating Judy Lachenbruch of Wisconsin and Christine Waples of Bryn Mawr by the same score, 6—2, 6—2.

Miss Hubbell reached the finals yesterday by her defeat of Christine Waples of Bryn Mawr 6—1, 6—4, while Miss Madden, an older sister of Marguerite "Cissy" Madden, junior indoor women's titleholder, was forced to an extra set in eliminating Barbara Bixler of Smith College 6—8, 6—2, 6—3.

Yale Crews Trail Both Dash Events

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 21 (AP)—The Harvard freshman and junior varsity crews beat out the deciding advantage in the first 10 strokes of each of their races with Yale this morning to send the Crimson navy two thirds of the way along toward a third-straight clean sweep of the regatta on the River Thames.

The Harvard yearlings, unbeaten in their two early-season races, won by a good 11 lengths, while the jayvees whipped the Eli junior boat, containing three men sent down from the varsity last Saturday, by two lengths. Both races were rowed over a two-mile upstream course.

In each instance, it was a perfect getaway from the stake boat and smooth, powerful bladework the rest of the way that won for the Harvards. In each race, Yale rowed at a consistently higher beat all of the way, and in spite of that lost water with equal consistency.

The freshman race was such a hollow show that it brought only a half-hearted cheer from the crowd of 500 that followed it from the observation train. Stroked by 18-year-old Darcy Curwen, who was captain of crew and swimming at Exeter, the young Harvards were a length in front after the first 200 yards, had three and a half lengths after the first half mile, and pulled away steadily from there on. Timed in 11 minutes 53 seconds to Yale's 12:39, they were rowing so easily that their No. 7, David Challinor, Jr., of Noroton, Conn., kept on his white crew hat for the length of the race.

Though the Crimson Jayvees had open water in the first quarter of a mile, it looked here as if Yale might make it a contest, but with Colton P. Wagner of New York setting the beat—32 a quarter-mile from home to Yale's frantic 37—the Harvards moved away slowly but steadily. Their time was 11:33 3-5, to 11:41 1-5 for the Elis.

This brought the Harvard run of consecutive victories on the Thames to 12 straight, counting the substitute races, with the Crimson varsity favored to make it 13 in the four-mile varsity duel starting at 6:30 p. m. (E. S. T.)

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results June 20

International League

Buffalo 3, Jersey City 0.
Rochester 19, Baltimore 8.
Newark 7, Montreal 2.
Only games.

American Association

St. Paul 10, Toledo 1.
Louisville 11, Milwaukee 0.
Columbus 4, Minneapolis 1.
Indianapolis-Kansas City, rain.

Pacific Coast League

Sacramento 2, Seattle 5.
Hollywood 6, San Francisco 1.
Oakland 6, Los Angeles 11.
San Diego 1, Portland 0.

Texas League

San Antonio 5, Beaumont 1.
Dallas 12, Tulsa 2.
Oklahoma City 4, Fort Worth 1.
Houston-Shreveport, rain.

Southern Association

Knoxville 2, New Orleans 1.
Chattanooga 6, Little Rock 2.
Memphis 6, Atlanta 2.
Birmingham 6, Nashville 5.

Eastern League

Scranton 5, Hartford 3.
Williamsport 4-1, Albany 0-5.
Binghamton 6, Elmira 2.
Springfield 11, Wilkes-Barre 7.

Guernsey Repeats in Tennis In the Southwest Conference

Southwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas—An event no longer is considered news when it loses its unusual aspects; in order to be news it must be different, new, and exciting. Accepting this definition, there was very little news at the qualifying tournament at Austin to decide who could go to the national intercollegiate tournament next week.

The finalists in both the singles and doubles program were the same as the ones in the Southwest Conference tournament of last May. Frank Guernsey of Rice defeated his fellow team-mate Bobby Curtis in the singles finals and these two teamed together to beat the No. 2 Rice team of Rodgers and Morris in the doubles. Other N. C. A. A. qualifiers were Maurice Fincher and Henry Batjer of Texas University and Fred Higginbotham and Billy Wilkins of S. M. U. These four men reached the quarter-finals in singles and the semifinals in the doubles to qualify for play at Haverford, Penn.

Frank Guernsey, twice winner of the intercollegiate crown, will have his last try at the crown. Guernsey will face stiff opposition in Don McNeill and Joe Hunt and he may not repeat. It will indeed be a feat to win the crown three years in a row. Frank is short and stocky, and he is the same type of player as Bitsy Grant. His theory is that if you can get the ball often enough, your opponent will make an error. Off the court Frank does not look like a tennis player, and his quietness and modesty put him into the background, but on the court he is a very smart, fast young man. He covers his half of the court with such ease, that he imparts an air of indifference.

The grass court is too fast for his game. The clay court is more to his order. Bill Tilden once played a few games with him when Frank was in high school, and Tilden remarked that he was too slow of foot to ever become a great player. At that time Frank was slow but with maturity he has added speed and is now one of the best college players in the United States.

With Guernsey stepping out as the No. 1 player in the Southwest Conference, there is a lot of guess work as to who will be the No. 1 player next year. Rice Institute still seems to hold that honor with either Bobby Curtis or Jack Rodgers stepping into Guernsey's shoes. Curtis is the No. 2 player on Rice's team and seems to be the logical successor to Frank, but there are others who, like the speed and class of Rodgers. Curtis is a tenacious player and here he has the edge on Jack Rodgers. for Jack is easily discouraged Curtis has the steadiness and experience on Rodgers, although both are just finishing their sophomore year. However, Rodgers has strokes that Curtis can't equal, so it will be interesting to the Rice fans to see who will win the singles championship next year.

While Rice is already being conceded the singles title for next year, Dr. D. A. Penick of Texas uncovered a likely combination in Batjer and Fincher during the qualifying rounds of last week's tournament. During the past year Fincher was paired with Riskind and Batjer with Blalock, but these combinations seem sure to be broken up in favor of a new combination next year. What Rice will do for its No. 1 doubles team is problematical. Rodgers and Morris may step up from No. 2 team to first place, or Curtis may be teamed with Rodgers.

Henry Batjer, Texas Longhorn player, doesn't believe there is any justice in the world. In the Houston River Oaks tournament early this year he met Frank Guernsey in the second round and lost out. In the May conference meet he again met Guernsey in the second round and was defeated. In the June qualifying tournament at Austin he . . . . Yes, you guessed it.

William W. Kinkaid

Yale Wins Series

SOUTHPORT, Conn., June 21 (AP)—By winning the fifth and last Atlantic Class elimination race off the Pequot Yacht Club yesterday, Yale captured the three-day series with a total of 20 points and moved into the final round of the Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Association championships. Finishing fourth, Williams had 18 points, and will join Yale in the championship series at Mantaloking, N. J., next Wednesday.

The M. I. T. crew was second yesterday for 17 points, Princeton third for 14 and Lafayette fifth for six.

J. H. Ware of Vineyard Haven, Mass., skippered Yale through a stiff west-northwest breeze over an eight-mile triangular course to finish in the fast time of 1:28:36. Robert N. Bavier, Jr., of Larchmont, N. Y., piloted the Williams first crew.

The two survivors will compete in Barnegat Bay with crews from Harvard, Coast Guard and Navy for the McMillan Trophy, representing the intercollegiate title.

Helen Jacobs In Semifinal Round

PHILADELPHIA, June 21 (AP)—Helen Hull Jacobs, methodically cutting down her opponents with the loss of few games, entered the semifinals of the Philadelphia District women's grass court tennis championship today.

The 31-year-old Californian pealed off her cerise-colored sweater yesterday after leading Madge (Bunny) Harshaw, 3-2 in the first set and finished the match without losing another game. The young Ursinus College graduate was the ninth straight victim to fall before Miss Jacobs in two tournaments here.

Mrs. John W. Clegg, Jr., Philadelphia, faces top-seeded Miss Jacobs today in one semifinal match, while second-seeded Eunice Dean of San Antonio, Texas, is matched with Emily Lincoln of Boston in the other.

Mrs. Clegg defeated Edith Clarke, Marion, 6—4, 6—8, 6—4, while the chop-stroking Texas Miss forced all the way to down Argyll Rice of Hartford, Conn., 6—4, 8—6. Miss Lincoln turned back Mrs. Lawson Earle, Norristown, 6—4, 6—2.

American League

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Cleveland	35	22	.614	0
Boston	31	20	.608	1
Detroit	32	21	.604	1
New York	27	27	.500	6½
St. Louis	27	30	.474	8
Chicago	26	30	.464	8½
Philadelphia	21	33	.389	13
Washington	21	37	.362	14½

Results June 20

St. Louis 2, Boston 1.
St. Louis 11, Boston 4.
Philadelphia 6, Detroit 4.
Chicago 1, New York 0.
Cleveland 12, Washington 5.

Standardized Grid Statistics

MINNEAPOLIS, June 21 (AP)—Harry Stuhldreher, football coach and director of athletics at University of Wisconsin, and George Veenker, director of athletics at Iowa State College, members of a sub-committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association Football Rules Committee, announced completion yesterday of their report on standardization of football statistics.

Newspapers, radio stations, colleges and university conferences soon will receive the report with the recommendation that the adopted statistical form and definitions be followed this fall. The NCAA will consider the report at its December meeting.

The sub-committee declined to give a team a first down when it scores a touchdown; decided that yards lost when a player drops back, apparently to pass but is thrown before getting the ball away, should be deducted from the rushing yardage; agreed to measure all kicks from the line of scrimmage and that a forward pass ruled good by interference should be represented as a yards penalty on the defensive team.

The purpose of the sub-committee, Chairman Veenker said, "has been to present a true picture of the credit due teams rather than the build-up of individuals through their records as kickers, runners and passers." Fielding H. Yost of Michigan, a third member of the sub-committee, was not present.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting (Three Leaders in Each League)

Player, club	G	AB	R	H	PCT.
Danning, Giants	47	184	28	67	.364
Radcliff, Browns	53	206	28	74	.359
McCosky, Tigers	46	190	45	68	.358
Finney, Red Sox	46	211	34	74	.351
Moore, Giants	47	187	38	64	.342
Nicholson, Cubs	45	157	25	53	.338

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Foxx, Red Sox	16	Mize, Cardinals	18
Trosky, Indians	15	Danning, Giants	9
Greenberg, Tigers	12	Nicholson, Cubs	8

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Foxx, Red Sox	56	Danning, Giants	47
Trosky, Indians	44	Fletcher, Pirates	42
Walker, Senators	43	Mize, Cardinals	42

Hegan to Cleveland

CLEVELAND, June 21 (AP)—The Cleveland Indians announced today the purchase of Catcher Jim Hegan from Wilkes-Barre Club of the Eastern League. In return, the tribe will send Catcher Henry Helf, now in a hospital, and some cash to its Pennsylvania affiliate.

The Indians have had only Rollie Hemsley for catching duties since Frankie Pytlak went home to Buffalo Monday night. Helf has been used mainly as a bullpen receiver.

Pro Farm, Almost

NORMAN, Okla. (AP) — Nine members of the 1939 University of Oklahoma football team will report at pro football camps this autumn. This makes a total of 17 former OU players now in the professional ranks, and 15 of them are players developed in the last three seasons by Coach Tom Stidham.

Budge Will Play Here on Tuesday

Don Budge, world's professional tennis champion, will be at Longwood Cricket Club next Tuesday morning at 10 a. m. to give a demonstration of shots, it was announced today by Mrs. George Wightman of Brookline.

Budge will give his demonstration chiefly to the boys and girls entered in the State tennis championships at Longwood next week, but according to Mrs. Wightman the public is invited to attend.

The State tournament, which begins Monday and continues through Saturday, is for boys and girls under 18 and under 15 in singles, doubles, and mixed doubles.

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The Home Forum

Somewhere in Sussex And Kent

ONE DAY it would be to Camber Sands by the poky little tram. A glance at the high-water calendar (sent with the compliments of Lovelie's Laundry), another at the time-table, and you seized a bun, a book and a box for shells. From the top of historic Rye, you could often see Cap Gris-Nez and Etaples across the English Channel. But today you galloped down the steep hill, across the sheep-dotted Salts toward the station. The tram would come crawling along dyke-slashed Romney Marsh like a snail, leaving a shiny mark as the high marsh-grass was trampled down along the narrow silver tracks. Breathlessly, you sat down on the slippery wooden bench and, with a jerk and a shudder, were carried away.

That tram had an artistic soul. It was part of the leisurely tempo of southeastern England. During those ten minutes, you could reach out and pick poppies—red ones, or else the delicate yellow sea poppy. A cool sea breeze brought a delicious marine smell and the laughter of gulls. As the tram chugged away over the golf links, an exaltation of larks would dip and wheel in a gentian sky, trilling like a choir of woodwinds; migrant wheatears skipped over the smooth sheep-nibbled turf, sheep scattered to left and right, their rumps wagging indignantly, and a heron fishing at some dike would be startled into flight.

* * *

The tram never stopped long enough at Rye Harbor, the little fishing village whose fleet of smacks, trawlers, ketches, and coasting traders were clustered at the mouth of the tidal river, Rother. You gazed with awe toward a certain bank of shingle, exposed by low tide, at the end of the long jetty running seaward. For here, near the treacherous channel, the first town of Winchelsea was said to have been drowned seven centuries ago—three hundred houses inundated by a tidal wave.

"Remember the tide comes in," was the sign on Camber Sands, warning dreamers and careless trippers. As if you could ever forget it! That tide had once rushed in the front door of your cook-general's cottage and out at the back. Below the grassy dunes, wild foxglove grew in profusion, bugloss and pink mallow. You noticed the saffron beach with its quota of deck-chairs, but invariably the beachcomber won over the bather. The instant you crossed the flats strewn with golden bedstraw and trefoil, and emptied your shoes of shingle, you began hunting for shells. Let the swimmer announce raucously: "I'm on my way to France!"

Let sun-worshippers get kippered, let the surf curl frothily, or pound and roar, flotsam and jetsam was the most alluring booty! When your little box was filled with winkles and whelks, gold, silver, cradle and snail-shells, you still kept on plundering, until you had to race like mad to catch the last tram back.

* * *

Another day it was to Dungeness, the long, low shingle-spit craning toward France, where Shelley was once shipwrecked. At Hythe in Kent, you took the Romney Marsh line, "the smallest practicable railway in the world," cutting along the Channel coast "at sixty per." In summer it carried people, in winter pebbles for the cement companies. Once you had tucked yourself cautiously inside the coach, you felt a Lilliputian, because somehow the landscape always looked gigantic from its windows. For fourteen miles the engine, an exact model of the Flying Scotsman, poked its nose into camp tents, huts and caravans, where Gullivers stood waiting to photograph it.

By the time you had arrived at the lonely peninsula, all traces of civilization had vanished. Dungeness is a curious, uncanny outpost, made up of a coastguard station, a lighthouse, and a handful of fishermen. You felt an air of mystery. Here the ocean was bluer, the sand coarser, the water icy, the gulls bolder. Even the fishermen were more dour. They lived in primitive huts, and told sinister tales of smuggling and piracy, since Dungeness forms a safe shelter for ships. In bad weather, you could see quite a fleet on its leeward side. The Ness has been pushing out to sea for ages, gathering shingle drift at a rate of twenty feet a year. It drops so abruptly into deep water that a fair-sized ship can skirt it "within biscuit throw."

From the top of the lighthouse (that took two years to build because three springs had to be pumped dry), you saw ocean liners and freighters from all over the world, threading along a broad blue horizon. And only the engine whistle reminded you that you had a return ticket to the Outer World.

* * *

Or else it was to Hastings by bus. Hastings, which boasted of the maximum winter sunshine, was one of the seven Cinque Ports responsible for England's sea defense in the Middle Ages. Starting from Rye, you labored up the steep hill through Strand Gate in Winchelsea, which a Queen Elizabeth of another age called her "little London"; past ivy-hung cliffs and hedges of holly, with sudden tantalizing glimpses of the Channel far off; through the trim village of Icklesham and its verdant valleys and hop-gardens—and oaks and sheep and heather.

Again you were deflected from bathing. The distractions were legion. There was the Old Town, called Fishmarket, with its rows of black, tower-like sheds for storing tackle and gear. The fishermen, mending their nets at the door, reminded you of an old print. There were shell-shops, where you could buy natural sea-horses; ship's outfitting shops (on Rockanose Road) with models of the Mayflower, 1620, to catch the American tourist; Punch and Judy shows; bookshops, antique shops, a little Channel pond for children; Fish-and-Chips, stalls selling winkles and whelks eaten with a pin, and at Wellington Square the shrimp-and-prawn man with his large basket. Wheeling his barrow through the jumble of traffic, the hawker still sang: "Cockles and mussels, alive, alive, oh!"

In 1916 a biographer, lamenting the effect of the tripper trade, wrote of this wilderness of streets and terraces: "But as the world has changed so much and is now making for a still greater change, such as no one pretends to guess at, it seems idle to waste words. . . ." Since then the trippers have virtually captured the town. On a fair day, you admired the stylized rock garden along the promenade, or watched the sand artist drawing pictures on the tide-washed flat of the beach. There was a constant shower of pennies from above. But Hastings was most fun on a "clum" day, or during a gale, when colossal waves cannonaded the embankment, drenching promenaders. The ocean primeval hurling itself against this conventional façade of rococo houses, while above, crowning the hills, stood the romantic ruins of Hastings Castle! It was a nice anachronism.

* * *

Or it may be that you stayed at home in Rye and watched an equinoctial gale. Natives called them salt gales, because the sea-spray was thought to blight the foliage. In reality, it was the terrific force of the wind draining the leaves of their sap. If the incessant sobbing, whining, drumming, and whistling of the ninety-mile demon was more than you could bear for three days on end, you followed the tradition of Rye housewives and laid in a supply of cheap crockery to hurl at the garden wall. Often you found the windows coated with salt, and for the next few weeks the red-gabled roofs were alive with black figures replacing tiles, some of which dated back to 1300. When a tripper once asked a carpenter which was the oldest house in Rye, he said: "This one will be, mum, when we've finished!"

The only thing in centuries that has changed in Rye is the coastal line. Today, part of the flat twenty-mile "billiard-table," from which this ancient, walled town juts up like a miniature Gib or a Mont St. Michel, is again below sea level. Rye was once an island, and may again become one. But, for the rest, history has stood still. Only a thousand souls have swelled the medieval census of 3,000. Rye is eternal, like the rainbow-colored garden-snails that sleep in the self-same retreat where their marine ancestors swam centuries ago. Those snails set the pace. There are, to be sure, touches of modernity, such as middle-aged ladies charging through the main street on motorcycles; but, for the most part, the leaves of the calendar remain unturned.

Around the corner from your high, mullioned window is Lamb House, where E. F. Benson wrote his novels, and where Henry James once lived. He called Rye "the very calmest and yet cheerfullest retreat that I could have dreamed!" The jumble of Tudor, Jacobean and Georgian houses leaning crazily against one another, has been documented on canvas many times, for this is probably the most painted town in England. The artists (known locally as "the pedestrian's peril") who clutter up the narrow, cobbled, grass-tufted streets with their easels, have preserved beyond all assault the grimy chimney-sweep with his black sheepdog and donkey-cart; the ginger cat curled up on the moss-covered roof; the gypsy woman with a babe strapped to her back, selling clothes-pegs, Scotch heather, or water-lilies; the bearded shepherd driving his flock through the High Street; the muffin-man balancing a tray on his head and ringing a bell; the bagpiper skirling his way to his next meal; the weather-beaten old sailor offering sand-dabs out of a basket at your door, and men unloading coal and wood from vessels anchored at the foot of Mermaid Street.

What a comfort to realize that Rye is indestructible!

CLARISSA LORENZ

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Photograph by Courtesy of the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE BRIDGE AT MORET": *A Painting by Alfred Sisley*

SISLEY AND PISSARRO explored the field of Impressionism as Monet did, though neither had as thorough a knowledge of it as Monet. At the same time, Sisley has more feeling than Monet; his harmonies are more personal and pleasing, and he does not sacrifice design to color and atmospheric effect. In this view of the bridge at Moret, we see his sure feeling for pattern.

This Interim

Now has the moment come for him
Who loves the summer best to pause
And steep him in this interim
Between the bursting spring that was
And aster-lane and ultimate frost.
For green is rich as ever green
Becomes, and afternoon is glossed
With crystal golden light unseen
Except in summer. Now the hour
For tracing dragonfly and spear
Of grass and shaded brook and flower
On the adoring heart is here.

ELAINE V. EMANS

Summer Shadows

All day long
Through orchard grass
Shadows like little birds
Run on quiet feet,
As eager after sunlight
As a hungry robin after food.

E. E. L.

Midsummer's Day in the Old Baltic Provinces

THIRTY YEARS or more ago, in the old Baltic provinces of Estland (Estonia), Livland and Kurland (Latvia), Midsummer's Day was always celebrated with dancing and merrymaking. For days beforehand, the people were busy making preparations for the great occasion. Reeds and the sweet-smelling bulrushes were cut by peasants, who set off in boats in the evenings to gather them, together with water-lilies and the pretty yellow water roses. Clever fingers of country-folk plaited the reeds deftly into all manner of amusing and fancy articles—baskets, hats, strange animals and so on—to be sold at the fair on Midsummer's Day. Oak twigs were cut and the leaves fashioned into immense wreaths; young birch saplings were brought and placed, two by two, at each front door.

On Midsummer's morning, the country-folk formed little groups and went round the houses, singing songs composed for the occasion. They carried with them small wreaths with which to crown the master of the house at which they sang, expecting in return to receive refreshment and a trifling gift of money.

In the country towns, and even in Riga itself, a fair was held and all day long the fun was in full swing. The prettiest sight came at nightfall when, on the rivers, big barrels of tar floating on the water were set ablaze, while numbers of rowing boats carrying colored lanterns glided over the dark water. There was, too, much singing and the fresh treble voices of the girls rose in sweet harmony in the night air.

Meanwhile along the sandy river banks great bonfires had been kindled, and here the young men had a chance to show their prowess by jumping through the flames. If they succeeded in carrying off the ordeal unscathed, the feat was regarded as a good omen for the year.

Summer evenings in these northerly provinces are long and light, and during the Midsummer night, on the village greens, lads and lasses danced happily to the strains of a few scratchy string instruments. The fun started late and lasted well into the early hours; for Midsummer comes but once a year and, when it does, jollity runs high and fun and laughter never flag.

Letting Our Light Shine

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"LET YOUR LIGHT so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven." Thus did Jesus admonish his disciples, to whom he had just said, "Ye are the light of the world" (Matthew 5:14, 16). Having given them an understanding of God that would bring to them health and harmony, and also enable them to impart these blessings to others, he expected them to let this light, or knowledge of God, shine forth as proof that they understood what he had taught them.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, was herself healed through reading the Scriptures. Having discovered the spiritual basis upon which the Master's marvelous works were performed, she gave to the world the result of her spiritual research in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." Mrs. Eddy proved the truth of her teaching by performing many marvelous works of healing. And her teaching enables all who gain a correct knowledge of the Science of Christianity to prove their understanding of God by doing the healing works, thus letting their light so shine before men that their works may be seen and the Father glorified.

Christian Science makes plain the fact taught by Jesus that God is Spirit, and that His creation is spiritual and perfect. This Science reveals that man, created by God, expresses the divine nature—images God, as the first chapter of Genesis records; hence, any other concept of man is false. One cannot accept as real both a material, false sense of man and the right, spiritual sense of man. Mrs. Eddy writes on page 91 of Science and Health: "Absorbed in material selfhood we discern and reflect but faintly the substance of Life or Mind. The denial of material selfhood aids the discernment of man's spiritual and eternal individuality, and destroys the erroneous knowledge gained from matter or through what are termed the material senses."

Here someone may ask just what is meant by "the denial of material selfhood." How can one deny the evidence of the physical senses? In answer to these questions, let us consider what would happen if one attempted to build a house by relying on the evidence of the physical senses instead of using a measuring line. No matter how accurate one might believe his eyesight to be, he would hardly trust it without making exact measurements. The more carefully he relied on his measurements, the more accurate would be his building. In a similar way, the less one trusts the physical senses and the more he relies on the spiritual knowledge of God, as taught by Christ Jesus and explained in Christian Science, the truer will be his thinking. It is spiritual understanding which enables one to reject as false the evidence of the material senses.

In this light one sees how to deny reality to disease, fear, lack, hate, greed, selfishness, because these express so-called material selfhood instead of the nature of God. One realizes the joy of expressing the Godlike qualities of kindness, forgiveness, honesty, justice, health, strength, purity, and finds that the more of these qualities he expresses the brighter glows the true light.

If error suggests that one's family are ungrateful for sacrifices made in their behalf, it is well to be alert, and to turn the light of Truth on this claim of material sense. Since God is ever present, there is, in reality, no place where ingratitude can express itself. More light, more love, compassion, and patience will dissipate the errors of incompatibility and indifference, and replace them with true companionship, unity, and harmony.

To let spiritual light shine forth in all one's daily duties is to regard one's work not as monotonous, boring, or wearisome, but as affording ever new opportunities to glorify God. To express the qualities of neatness, order, system, beauty, and comfort in caring for the home is one way of allowing one's good work to be seen. To be co-operative, prompt, trustworthy in all business relations, whether one is serving as an executive or in a very humble capacity, is to let one's good works preach the Christian gospel. Frustration, depression, unemployment cannot continue before spiritual enlightenment. "Truth and Love," Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 510), "enlighten the understanding, in whose 'light shall we see light;' and this illumination is reflected spiritually by all who walk in the light and turn away from a false material sense."

Fearlessly denying as untrue, unreal, all that is unlike God, one finds the joy of true living. Doubts, fears, indecision yield to the light of spiritual understanding, wherein God's good purposes are revealed. As one's consciousness is purified by denials of error and affirmations of Truth, one discerns and employs the Christ-power to overcome error.

Speaking of "all mortals" who "will through much tribulation yield to the activities of the divine Principle of man in the harmony of Science," Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 562), "They are the lamps in the spiritual heavens of the age, which show the workings of the spiritual idea by healing the sick and the sinning, and by manifesting the light which shines 'unto the perfect day' as the night of materialism wanes."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

Niechaj świeci nasze światło

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

„NIECHAJ ŚWIATŁO WASZE tak jaśnieje przed ludźmi, aby ujrzeli wasze dobre dzieła, i wielbili Ojca który jest w niebiesiech." Takiemi słowy napominał Jezus uczni swoich, którym był powiedział, „Albowiem wy jesteście światłem ziemi" (św. Mateusz 5:14, 16). Udzieliwszy im pojęcie Boga któreby im nietylko dało zdrowie i zgodność, lecz również możność udzielenia tych błogosławieństw drugim, Jezus spodziewał się od nich promienienia tego światła, czyli ich świadomości Boga, na dowód że pojęli to wszystko czego ich nauczał.

Mary Eddy Baker, Odkrywczyni i Założycielka Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, była sama uzdrowiona przez czytanie Pisma Świętego. Po odkryciu zasady duchowej na której opierały się Jezusa cudowne uzdrowienia, rezultaty swych badań dała światu w swym dziele, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza i Zdrowie z Kluczem do Pisma Świętego). Licznemi cudownemi uleczeniami Mrs. Eddy udowodnila prawdę swej nauki. Wszyscy ci którzy zdobędą poprawną znajomość zasad Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej mogą dać dowód swego zrozumienia Boga przez leczenie. W ten sposób promieniować może ich światło, aby ludzie ujrzeli dobre ich dzieła i chwalili Ojca niebieskiego.

Wiedza Chrześcijańska czyni zrozumiałem to co uczył Jezus,—że Bóg jest Duchem, i że Jego stworzenia są duchowe i doskonałe. Nauka ta uczy że człowiek, jako stworzony przez Boga, wyraża boską nature—czyli przedstawia Boga, jak czytamy w pierwszym rozdziale Genesis; jakiekolwiek inne pojęcie człowieka, przeto, byłoby fałszywem. Nie możemy bowiem naraz uznawać fałszywe, materjalne pojęcie człowieka i poprawne, duchowe pojęcie o nim. Mrs. Eddy, na str. 91-ej Science and Health, tak pisze: „Pochłonięci objawami życia materjalnego, bardzo słabo rozróżniamy czy odbijamy istotę życia lub Umysłu. Zaprzeczenie materjalnemu jestestwu dopomaga w dojrzeniu człowieka duchowej indywidualności, i niweczy mylne wrażenia uzyskiwane od przedmiotów materjalnych lub przez tak zwane materjalne zmysły."

Tu możnaby zapytać co oznacza „zaprzeczenie materjalnemu jestestwu." Bo i jakżesz można zaprzeczyć świadectwu naszych zmysłów? W odpowiedzi na te pytania, rozważmy coby wynikło gdyby zamierzono wybudować dom, polegając na dowodach zmysłów fizycznych zamiast użycia instrumentów mierniczych. Bez względu na to jak wielką miarę dokładności przypisywałby swemu wzrokowi, z pewnością żaden budowniczy nie polegałby na swym wzroku tak daleko aby się obył bez dokładnych pomiarów. Czem dokładniejsze są pomiary, tem akuratniejsza będzie budowa. Podobnie, czem mniej polegamy na zmysłach a czem bardziej zaufamy spirytualnemu pojęciu Boga, jakiego nauczał Chrystus Jezus a Wiedza Chrześcijańska objaśnia,—tem istotniejszem stanie się nasze myślenie. A właśnie to duchowe zrozumienie umożliwi nam zaprzeczenie dowodom zmysłów, jako fałszywym.

W tem świetle wyraźniej widzimy jak jest możebnem zaprzeczyć istnieniu choroby, bojaźni, niedostatku, nienawiści, chciwości i samolubstwa, albowiem te są wyrazem materjalnego jestestwa zamiast natury Boskiej. Wyraźniej też poczynamy odczuwać radość przy częściejszym używaniu Boskich przymiotów jak dobroć, przebaczenie, uczciwość, sprawiedliwość, zdrowie, siła, czystość; i znajdujemy, że czem więcej tych własności człowiek wyraża, tem jaśniej promienieje jego światło.

Jeżeli omylność nasza nastręcza myśl że rodzina nasza jest niewdzięczną za ofiary ponoszone na jej korzyść, dobrze jest mieć się na baczności, i zbadać to wrażenie zmysłów materjalnych w świetle Prawdy. Ponieważ Bóg jest wszędzieobecny, przeto niema doprawdy żadnego miejsca gdzieby niewdzięczność mogłaby się objawić. Więcej oświecenia, więcej miłości, współczucia i cierpliwości a rozproszą się błędy niezgody i obojętności; jedność, harmonja i prawdziwa towarzyskość zastąpią je.

Dozwolenie swiatłu ducha na przeświecanie we wszystkich codziennych obowiązkach jest równoznaczne z uważaniem swej pracy nie jako monotonnej, nużącej lub męczącej, lecz jako dającej coraz to nowe sposobności chwalenia Boga. Kto daje wyraz cechom schludności, porządku, systematyczności, poczuciu piękna i wygody przez utrzymywanie porządku w domu, wypełnia polecenia Chrystusa, gdyż jest to jeden z sposobów pozwolenia by ujrzeli ludzie dobre czyny. Współdzielność, szybkość, wiarygodność wykazana w stosunkach byznesowych przez wysokiego urzędnika czy przez skromnego subjekta jest głoszeniem ewangelji Chrześcijańskiej przez dobre czyny. Przy świetle ducha nie długo mogą wytrwać zawiedzenia, przygnębienia lub bezrobocie. „Prawda i Miłość," pisze Mrs. Eddy (ibid., str. 510), „oświetlają zrozumienie w którego świetle my ujrzymy światło,' i to oświecenie jest duchowo odzwierciadlane przez tych którzy chodzą w świetle i odwracają się od fałszywego pojęcia materjalnego."

W śmiałym zaprzeczeniu wszystkiego tego co jest niepodobne do Boga znajdziemy prawdziwą radość życia. Wątpienia, bojaźnie i niezdecydowaność ustępują przed światłem duchowego zrozumienia, w którym uwidzieć możemy Boskie zamiary. Jeko świadomość nasza oczyszczana jest przez zaprzeczenia fałszom a potwierdzaniem Prawdy, podobnie spostrzegamy i używamy siłę Chrystusową w pokonywaniu błędności.

Mówiąc o „wszystkich śmiertelnikach" którzy „poprzez wiele strapień ulegną wpływowi boskiej Zasady człowieka w harmonji Wiedzy," Mrs. Eddy pisze (ibid., str. 562), „Oni są tymi lampkami w niebiosach tego wieku, które wskazują na działalność idei ducha przez leczenie i kojenie chorych i grzesznych, oraz przez światła które świeci ku dniu doskonałemu' podczas gdy ciemna noc materjalizmu blednieje."

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 16-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1940

Work Situation At Fore River Yard Explained

Officials say work now on the way was contracted for on basis of a 40-hour week

Answering criticism that, in the face of the Nation's accelerated armament program, they have laid off several hundred men and are not functioning at day and night capacity, officials of the Fore River shipyards of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation explained that work now on the ways was contracted under a 40-hour-week basis. Lay-offs were principally due to completion of the Airplane Carrier Wasp, it was claimed.

The Yards, one of the largest ship building units in the Country, is presently building for the U. S. Navy two destroyers, two light cruisers, and the 35,000 ton battleship Massachusetts. Orders for these were placed before the defense program was voted, the yards claim; therefore work was projected on the basis of the 40-hour-week of the Wages and Hours law.

In addition, orders for steel and other materials were placed for delivery on that slower schedule of construction. Until new contracts are made, or orders received from the Navy, for emergency construction schedules, the old plans must be adhered to, the Yards assert.

At present, the management said today, 7,400 workers are employed. Only 1,200 of these are now working nights, it was said. Apparently there is no immediate prospect of large scale expansion of this force. Even if a substantial portion of the new defense contracts are awarded Fore River, a considerable period of draughting plans and ordering materials must precede actual laying of keels in the yard.

Whether Navy policies would call for a lengthening of the work week, in addition to the putting on of additional shifts, was not known today. But the Newport, R. I., torpedo station announced that some 1,500 civilian employees would have their hours increased from 40 to 48 hours a week, starting tomorrow.

Criticism of the yards apparently arose from citizens who had read recent Washington dispatches that Congress had approved an immense naval expansion program, and that work was to be rushed night and day.

Many of these people then besieged Fore River for jobs and were surprised to find that not only was the yard not taking on additional employees, but was actually laying off certain types of regular workers.

Seaplane Base Issue Is Revived

A concerted New England drive to obtain Congressional approval of a Boston trans-Atlantic seaplane base was inaugurated today as Boston port interests conferred with Gov. Leverett Saltonstall. Revival of the project, which has been stricken twice from the Rivers and Harbors Bill by President Roosevelt, was aroused by an inspection flight yesterday by a Pan American Airways survey plane into Boston presumably to look over port facilities.

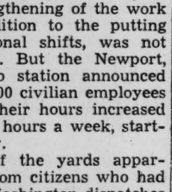
Frank S. Davis, Manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and H. Ainsley Highman, Chairman, conferred this morning with Governor Saltonstall in an attempt to enlist his aid in getting other New England States interested in the project. The aid of the New England Council was sought as the best contact for all the New England States.

Governor Saltonstall, who declined to say much about the seaplane base, sent wires to Senators Walsh and Lodge, however, asking them to get behind the project.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, with broken clouds and not very warm this afternoon, tonight and Saturday; lowest temperature tonight in the lower 50's; Sunday fair, becoming warmer at night; moderate northwesterly winds.



Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy, continued cool tonight and Saturday; Sunday fair.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair, continued cool tonight and Saturday; Sunday fair, slightly warmer in interior.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds shifting to north over extreme south portion Saturday; weather fair tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	54	69	New Orleans	79	95
Chicago	55	58	New York	55	68
Denver	61	93	Norfolk	65	75
Helena	51	86	Philadelphia	55	70
Kansas City	63	71	St. Louis	58	75
Los Angeles	60	80	San Francisco	54	70
Miami	77	90	Washington	58	77
Minneapolis	57	73			

A—7:30 a. m. E. D. T., June 21.
B—Maximum, June 20

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 1:09 p. m.; height, 9.6 feet.
Saturday, 1:21 a. m.; height, 10.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:54 p. m.

How Many Fish in the Sea? Trawler Will Take Census

How many fish are there in the sea?

This ancient question may soon get the answer it has been awaiting for centuries, thanks to a Boston boat.

If the trawler can be made ready in time, to all the other censuses of 1940 will be added a fish census. Its territory will be the North Atlantic Ocean.

Completion of the first stage of the vessel's preparation, a nine months' job, was announced today by local officials of the United States Bureau of Fisheries. They hope to finish and be off to count the fish before cold weather.

They are going to tag some of the fish and offer a reward to persons catching them and returning the tag. Then they will compute each fish's mileage, and determine a lot of facts about what goes on down below in the invisible depths.

Forecasts Planned

One of the principal things the fish enumerators seek to do is to forecast for the fishing industry whether to expect good or poor fishing in coming seasons.

The boat, originally a commercial fishing trawler named the Harvard, was donated to the Government by the General Seafoods Corporation of Boston, after it had built a new and modern trawler bearing the same name. In its new career as a floating laboratory of the Bureau of Fisheries, the vessel will be known as the Albatross III.

It is the preliminary task of conversion that has just been completed. The vessel is now at the Army Base, South Boston, awaiting the completion of specifications and obtaining of bids on the final work of reconstruction.

The ship is 139.2 feet long. It was built at East Boothbay, Maine, in 1926. The change was made possible by a $125,000 Public Works Administration allotment. The Albatross III will give the Government its seventh successive floating laboratotry, but the only one in service. The last was the Albatross II, decommissioned in 1933.

"House to House" Canvass

Equipped with its new laboratory, the Government expects to take its first census of some of the most frequently "moving" families in the Atlantic, conducting an oceanic "house to house" canvass of who's who and what's what in the waters between Nantucket Shoals an dthe Grand Banks.

To take the fish census, Bureau experts aboard the Albatross III will make a series of "tows" with a special otter trawl, somewhat similar to those used on commercial vessels, over the entire fishing area. The fish caught in this trawling will be counted and their growth, migration, and distribution studied.

After several months have elapsed, the process will be repeated in the same area under the same conditions. The average of the counts is expected to supply a fair idea of how many fish have been moving out and moving in to a given "neighborhood."

A sufficient number of these experimental census will be taken to enable officials to estimate how many fish are in the entire North Atlantic.

German Exile Warns Against Nazis Hiding Behind U. S. Flag

"Nazis and their sympathizers should not be permitted to hide behind the American flag and its institutions," said Dr. Albert Brandt, exile from Germany and at one time a leader in the former German Republic, who spoke at the Boston City Club last evening on "fifth column" activities in the Americas.

"Freedom of speech and press, and the civil liberties, should be extended," he said, "to the enemies of democracy as well as to its friends, but we should not tolerate the mis-labelling of their doctrines nor allow them to masquerade as the upholders of democracy when they are not."

Dr. Brandt warned that revolution is the "new arms" which Germany plans to use against the United States, and he pointed out that one of the weaknesses of this great American democracy has been that "we have believed in tolerance even to the extent of being tolerant of those who preach intolerance."

Limit to Duties

He urged that the United States cease giving license to those who would undermine American institutions, and see to it that Nazi officials limit their activities to official duties and do not interfere with domestic affairs.

At the same time, Dr. Brandt vehemently warned against personal vilification as a weapon. He said that when Germany was still a Republic, the leaders of the Republic made the mistake of thinking that to call Hitler and his storm troopers bitter names would help overthrow them. Actually it only made them interesting to German youth. When Hitler came into power, the German people had various hatreds, according to their individual leanings—some hated Socialism, some hated Communism, and so on. Hitler combined all these hatreds, said Dr. Brandt, into one large hatred, that of the Treaty of Versailles. That one large hatred eventually swept the country into Hitler's hands.

Avoid Mistake

"Do not fall into the same mistake," he warned. "If all the hatreds of all the people can be combined into the hatred of one man or one thing, it will destroy your country. If you permit political issues to be personalized, you are lost. Solve your political issues without vilifying persons."

Photographs With Depth Newest Thing in Pictures

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Development of third dimensional photographs that put all the depth and solidarity of real-life scenes into a single print is disclosed today by Edwin H. Land, inventor of Polaroid light controls.

The new pictures, called vectographs, reproduce the double-eyed vision of real life, hence the effect is not an illusion. Instead of imagining the depth which an ordinary picture can only suggest, the observer sees objects and people in the vectograph as if they were actually framed in a doorway. Vectographs can be held in the hand, pasted in an album or thrown on a screen.

For amateur snapshots, professional portraits and commercial brochures Mr. Land developed paper-backed prints. For museum exhibits he developed transparencies to be illuminated from behind. For teaching purposes lantern slides which can be enlarged and thrown upon a screen have been made. To view the pictures no device is required beyond a simple piece of cardboard fitted with colorless Polaroid viewing windows.

The realism of the process arises from the fact that two distinct pictures occupy the same place at the same time without distortion of tone, loss of detail or other interference. This has not been possible before.

"In real life, people receive a vivid impression of depth and space in each scene because they view it with two eyes," Mr. Land explains in an article in the Journal of the Optical Society of America.

When the camera acts as an intermediary between a scene and the human eyes, however, its eye is single. We see depth in the natural scene because each eye actually sees around the corner a trifle, the right eye throwing a slightly different picture on the brain-screen than the left eye. The two combine to give the impression we call "depth."

The new vectographic print reproduces the depth of the original scene because it presents to the two eyes the two slightly different views they would see in real life, and because it presents the two views in the same place as in real life. In making the vectographs a two-lens camera is used with the lenses as far apart as the human eyes. Ordinary film is used and developed in the usual way.

To get the two complete pictures into one place without interfering with each other, each of the two negatives is printed photographically on a separate transparent sheet in such a way that the areas for the dark picture tones polarize the light strongly, areas for light picture tones weakly. The resulting transparencies are then placed one over the other to make a complete vectograph.

Tremont Street Paving to Begin

Tremont Street, from School Street to Scollay Square, is to be closed tonight beginning at 6 p. m., in order that the Highway Department may tear up the pavement, including the base, which is of old wooden blocks, it was announced this afternoon.

In place of the wooden base there will be a bituminous one with sheet asphant top. The job is scheduled for completion by Sunday night, taking advantage of lighter traffic during the weekend. Eventually, Tremont is to be repaved down to Boylston Street.

Labor Meeting Urges Prompt U. S. War Entry

Workers' future freedom held to demand action by Navy in opposing totalitarianism.

Agreement that the United States should enter the war at once with all its resources and that organized labor should take the lead in urging this step developed at a gathering of some of the principal labor leaders of Massachusetts a few days ago, it became known today.

The group included responsible leaders of a number of the largest labor organizations in New England affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

While the Boston meeting was not called for the purpose of considering the war, the issue of what America and organized labor should do inevitably came up, as the labor movement in the State is greatly stirred by the European conflict and its possible consequences here.

Protection of the freedom of workingmen furnished the basis of the conclusion that labor should announce itself for the most effective resistance to dictatorship.

Dictators' Steps Cited

Among the first things that Adolf Hitler did in Germany was to crush its great trade union movement, while in Russia and Italy, the dictators have similarly wiped out free trade unionism, the Massachusetts labor leaders brought out in debating American entrance into the war.

"The sentiment of the group was that the American Federation of Labor should offer its services to the Federal Government to aid it in going into and carrying out this war," said one of the leading labor men of the State today.

"It is about time that America stopped hedging and determined to offer all possible aid to the Allies.

"Labor ought to be first in calling for this decision, because labor has as much or more at stake than any other group in the country.

"Dictatorship has meant the annihilation of labor unions in the countries it dominates. If foreign dictatorship ruled here also, labor should thereafter have nothing to say at all.

"The first job of a dictator is to cut off freedom of expression. Organized labor has been one of the strongest bulwarks of such freedom. Dictators tear these bulwarks right down. They shoot the leaders of trade unions or otherwise get rid of them as a danger to their power.

Example in Germany

"Trade unionism in Germany which had grown into the biggest labor organization the world ever saw, was destroyed over night.

"There is no use fooling ourselves. It is not hysteria to realize that the whole world is dangerously near being ruined today and all the things that have made our lives worth while taken away, as Secretary of State Hull said yesterday in his address at Harvard University.

"Organized labor should make its offer right now. We should give our all.

"The American people has got to determine and do it quickly that it must stop Hitler.

"All in our meeting agreed that we cannot send troops to Europe—that is out of the question—but we have a fleet.

"We have seen liberty so quickly destroyed in Europe, we may see the same thing here. We must leave nothing undone that we can possibly do to protect it.

"Our forefathers fought to get this freedom that we accept so easily, and it is evident today from what is happening abroad that we must fight to defend it."

Maine Baptists Urge Dry State

OCEAN PARK, Maine, June 21 (AP)—Maine's 34,000 Baptists were called upon today to vote the liquor business out of Maine in a resolution passed by the United Baptist Convention.

Other resolutions condemned liquor advertising methods and protested President Roosevelt's appointment of Myron C. Taylor as representative to the Vatican.

Phi Beta Kappa Holds Forth at Harvard

By a Staff Photographer

Honorary Scholarship Fraternity Elects

Upper—Left to right: Frederick R. McCreary, Preceptor in English at Harvard, Phi Beta Kappa poet; William G. Constable, Curator of Paintings at Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Phi Beta Kappa Orator; Judge Learned Hand, '93, New York City, presided as outgoing President of Harvard Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa; George H. Edgell, '08, Director of Museum of Fine Arts, who was elected President of Harvard Chapter at business meeting today. Lower—Procession of seniors elected today entering Memorial Hall and Sanders Theater.

Phi Beta Kappa Exercises Close Program at Harvard

Literary exercises of the Harvard Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, national honorary scholarship fraternity, were held this morning in Sanders Theater, Harvard University, bringing to a close the 289th Commencement program in Harvard's 304 academic years.

Prior to the public session, the Chapter which this week elected 51 Harvard seniors, met in historic Harvard Hall, the second oldest College building, erected in 1672 and burnt in 1764 while in use as the Great and General Court of Massachusetts. This meeting was attended by nearly 100 members of the Chapter, including Charles Norman Fay '69.

George H. Edgell '08, Director of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, was elected President for the coming year, succeeding Judge Learned Hand '93, of New York City.

Other officers elected included: Seth T. Gano '07, Vice-President; Russell T. Sharpe '28, Director of Student Employment in Harvard College, Secretary; Carey J. Chamberlin '13, Treasurer, and Samuel H. Cross '12, Professor of Slavic Languages and Literature at Harvard, Marshal.

Following a custom of many years, the members of the Chapter lined up outside Harvard Hall, and two abreast marched across the Yard, behind two drummers, to the Theater. At the door of Memorial Hall, the seniors formed two lines, to permit the older members and speakers to pass through.

Judge Hand presided at the public meeting, at which Mr. McCreary's poem was read, and Mr. Constable spoke on "The Arts in Education."

"When civilization is threatened at its very roots," said Mr. Constable, "it seems no time to discuss art in education. Yet if the democratic conception of the good life is to survive and eventually to triumph, beyond the immediate task of physical defense is the need for constant reconsideration and revaluation of the ideas upon which that conception is based, and the means by which they may be put into practice.

Aiken Possibility For U. S. Senator

MONTPELIER, Vt., June 21 (AP)—A possibility that Gov. George D. Aiken (R) would seek an immediate place in the United States Senate entered today into speculation as to the successor of Senatorator Ernest W. Gibson (R) who passed on yesterday in Washington.

Governor Aiken has not announced himself a candidate for re-election and it has been the consensus of the majority of Political leaders that he would not do so.

Mr. Aiken made it clear that legal obstacles would make the appointment of himself to the Senate impossible, but he said nothing concerning a report that he would resign and permit Lieut. Gov. William H. Wills—already a candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination—to take over his post.

The possibility also was considered by observers that Governor Aiken might name Ralph M. Flanders, prominent Vermont industrialist, or Ernest W. Gibson, Jr., Secretary of the Vermont Senate, to serve until November at which time Mr. Aiken might seek the Senatorial nomination.

Fish Dispute Is Taken Into Federal Court

In a move to help settle the labor dispute in the local fishing industry, Edmond J. Brandon, United States District Attorney here, today filed a petition in United States District Court to find the New England Fish Exchange in contempt of a 1919 decree, involving rules for the catch of each vessel.

The petition's answer is returnable next Monday. It is expected to interpret the decree, which is the center of the local controversy, regarding the method of sale.

The tie-up, affecting 52 trawlers since the last of March, does not affect draggers and other types of fishing vessels. It resulted from failure to reach a new working agreement for the year beginning March 16, involving wages, working conditions in general, and methods of selling the fish.

The fishermen's union, involved in the dispute, is an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor. Owners are associated in the "Federated Fishing Boats of New England and New York." They deal through the Fish Exchange, which is the subject of the District Attorney's petition.

The union claims the 1919 decree orders the catch to be sold at open auction by the captain, rather than privately by the owners.

The union is meeting this afternoon to consider a compromise plan of settlement offered by the boat owners.

Although the tie-up has cut the receipts of fish approximately in half, it has not made any material difference in the retail price of fresh fish, according to local fishing circles; this is explained by the fact that much of the fish usually caught at this season is used for freezing, and this is the part of the fishing industry which is being delayed, if not curtailed, by the strike.

Foreign Wars Veterans Take Up War Issues

National Chief of Staff approves fighting on foreign soil if it is in real defense.

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., June 21—Omar B. Ketchum, National Chief of Staff of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, attending the 20th State encampment here today, saw no reason why American soldiers shouldn't fight on foreign soil again provided it "could be considered a real defensive measure for this country."

Chief of Staff Ketchum, however, made it clear that he did not mean by this statement that America should enter, for the present, at least, the European conflict. "We are not prepared to enter any war at the present," he said. "The V. F. W. is in favor," he declared, "of giving all possible aid to the Allies in the way of munitions, supplies, and airplanes."

While no action has been taken as yet by the State group on the United States' proposed plan of compulsory military training for the masses, there is a strong undercurrent prevalent in the national body that the training of men in specialized fields is the first essential step toward an efficient army. It was pointed out by experts here that mass troop movements in modern warfare are no longer effective without the use of mechanized units operated by highly trained men.

Proposal Planned

A proposal—the entire details of which have not been revealed—will soon be submitted to President Roosevelt by the V. F. W. offering the services of this body in some concrete manner, Chief of Staff Ketchum disclosed today.

"Something would be needed to take the place of the National Guard at home if this group was called up. It would be similar to the State Constabulary during the World War," he said. "If this proposed program is approved there would be made available 1,700,000 men for home defense," the Chief of Staff declared.

Horace T. Cahill, Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, speaking for Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, urged restoration of "sanity in place of hysteria."

Eliminate Illusions

"We need to eliminate the many illusions Americans have been living under for so many years if this country is to maintain its freedom—the illusions that if we have no foreign entanglements we won't be engaged in war; that because we love peace we don't have to be prepared for war; that Democracy is self-perpetuating and that nothing has to be done to keep it going," the Lieutenant Governor said.

He proposed that we "face the facts and abhor the prevalent opinion" that we don't have to engage in war simply because we don't want to, that we be prepared, if it takes every cent in the treasury.

Henry V. O'Day, Quartermaster Adjutant, said that there would be a resolution presented urging the organization by individual Posts of Drill Corps throughout the State.

"In Onset," he said, "Post 2846 has organized a corps of 40 members giving free training and rifle drills. It is hoped that this training may be extended to citizens as well. These corps," he pointed out, "would be ready to step in to combat Fifth Column activities." Similar corps are being organized in other Plymouth County Posts.

Governor Indorses Cabinet Changes

Full endorsement of President Roosevelt's appointment of Col. Frank Knox and Henry L. Stimson to the cabinet was given today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

He pointed out that ten days ago, on a nation-wide radio hookup, he had suggested strengthening of the War and Navy Departments through appointment of new Secretaries.

The Governor plans to attend a wedding on Long Island tomorrow at which his son, Leverett, Jr., is to be best man. On Sunday night, the Governor will join the Massachusetts delegation to the Republican National Convention and continue to Philadelphia with the group.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 14

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Farmer's Daughter," with Martha Raye. 2:05, 6:20, 8:20. Also "Dr. Cyclops," 3:55, 7:55, 9:50.

Coolidge Corner—
"Too Many Husbands," with Jean Arthur and Fred MacMurray. 3:35, 6:35, 9:35. Also "Charlie Chan in Panama." 2:15, 5:15, 8:15.

Fenway—
Richard Greene and Zorina in "I Was an Adventuress." 1:15, 4:10, 7:05, 10. Also "I Can't Give You Anything but Love, Baby," with Johnny Downs and Peggy Moran. 2:55, 5:50, 8:45.

Fine Arts—
Walt Disney's "Pinocchio." 1, 2:50, 4:30, 6:30, 7:50, 9:30.

Keith Memorial—
"My Favorite Wife," with Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 9:50 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 7, 10. Also "March of Time." 9:35 a. m., 12:35, 3:35, 6:40, 9:40. Also "Sandy Is a Lady," with Baby Sandy. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:40.

Metropolitan—
"Four Sons," with Don Ameche, Mary Beth Hughes and Alan Curtis. 11 a. m., 1:35, 4:15, 6:55, 9:30. Also "Murder in the Air," with Ronald Reagan, John Litel and Lya Lys. 10 a. m., 12:35, 3:15, 5:50, 8:30.

Modern—
"Torrid Zone," with James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:25, 5:35, 9:45. Also "The House Across the Bay." 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:10.

Orpheum—
"The Mortal Storm," with Margaret Sullavan, James Stewart, Robert Young, and Frank Morgan. 11:20 a. m., 2:55, 6:30, 10:05. Also "Phantom Raiders," with Walter Pidgeon and Florence Rice. 10 a. m., 1:40, 5:15, 8:50.

Paramount—
Richard Greene and Zorina in "I Was an Adventuress," 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:50, 9:40. Also "I Can't Give You Anything but Love, Baby," with Johnny Downs and Peggy Moran, 9:25, 12:10, 3, 5:45, 8:30.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Leopard Men of Africa." 9:35 a. m., 12:05, 2:35, 5:05, 7:35, 10. Also "Half a Sinner," with Heather Angel and John King. 10:55 a. m., 1:25, 3:55, 6:25, 8:55.

South Station Theater—
"The Monroe Doctrine," "The Dutch East Indies," "Travel Colombia," "The Sport of Kings," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay—
"Torrid Zone," with James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:45. Also "The House Across the Bay." 10:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

State—
"The Mortal Storm," with Margaret Sullavan, James Stewart, Robert Young and Frank Morgan. 11:20 a. m., 2:55, 6:30, 10:05. Also "Phantom Raiders," with Walter Pidgeon and Florence Rice. 1:40, 5:15, 8:50.

Telepix—
"March of Time's" study of U. S. economic war with Nazis in South America; Training Pointers and Setters; Travels to Dutch East Indies and Navajo Land; Late Inventions; Gypsy Folk Songs; Cartoons, and 30-minute News Digest. 10 a. m., until midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"I Take This Oath," with Gordon Jones. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:50, 10. Also "The Buccaneer," with Frederic March. 10:35 a. m., 1:45, 4:50, 8.

Tremont—
"The Old Maid," with Bette Davis, George Brent, and Miriam Hopkins. Also "The Great Waltz," with Miliza Korjus and F. Gravet. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

University—
"'Til We Meet Again," with Merle Oberon. 2:50, 6:15, 9:35. Also "Star Dust," with Linda Darnell. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

Uptown—
"Alias the Deacon." 1:05, 3:40, 6:20, 8:55. Also "Typhoon," with Dorothy Lamour and Robert Preston. 2:20, 5, 7:35, 10:15.

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall, 8:30—
"Stars and Stripes Forever," ..... Sousa
Overture to "Raymond" ..... Thomas
"Indian Summer," an American Idyll ..... Herbert
"Peer Gynt" Suite ..... Grieg
Invitation to the Waltz ..... Weber-Berlioz
Prelude to "The Deluge" ..... Saint-Saëns
Violin solo: J. Theoderowicz
Bolero ..... Ravel
Frederic Deizell, Guest Conductor
Overture to "The Barber of Seville" ..... Rossini
Two Selections from the Vinton Freedley, Jr. Musical Play, "Too Late to Laugh" ..... Rollins and Newberry
Selections from "Assorted Nuts" (Hasty Pudding Show, 1940) ..... Rollins

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Colonial Portraits by Mrs. Tanner 11 a. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Mae Taylor, soprano; Leo Litwin, pianist. 3:45.

Rotarians at Presque Isle

PRESQUE ISLE, Maine, June 21 (AP)—Premier Angus L. Macdonald of Nova Scotia said here the belligerent democracies "already are suffering because vigorous action was not taken in the past to keep the wells of democratic ideals clear and sparkling."

Mr. Macdonald, addressing a convention of American and Canadian Rotarians, said that "what is needed above all else is a sense of personal responsibility for the working of democracy."

In the past, he added, there had been too much talk of human rights and too little sense of human responsibilities.

"I mention these defects in working democracy," the Premier added, "because they need to be seen, understood, and eliminated speedily and courageously."

Mr. Macdonald told the 152nd District Rotarians, members of clubs in Maine, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland, that the fundamental reasons for the "happy relationships" between their nations were "that we cherish the same ideals, hold to the same traditions, cling to the same way of life—we believe in democracy and freedom."

Carleeta Park in Needham Speeds Its Way Over Hilltop

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Almost every commuter over Route 128 into Newton and Boston knows that Carleeta Park is located on a hilltop in Needham. But what they do not know is that Carleeta Park is on the verge of jumping completely over the wooded hill bordering upon the main automobile avenue and will soon be a thriving residential district where now the motorist sees only woodlands.

The hill in question is crowned by a lookout station which two to three years ago looked out on a primitive wilderness reaching almost from Highland Avenue over the hill to Route 128. It was then that a movement was started to build and develop the district for moderate-incomed families who wanted a view along with their home investments.

Building started close to Webster Street on the Needham shopping side of the observatory hill. Slowly the homes crept towards the summit of the promontory and suddenly, without warning, splashed over the top of the hill this Spring and raced towards Route 128.

Like an army in action, the carpenters, masons and electricians marched over the crest of the hill, took up their stations and in the space of a few weeks have transformed a forest of oaks into an attractive residential section with paved streets and completely mapped out building lots. Twelve houses have sprung up like magic and people are already living in several of them.

The first thing that catches the eye is the attractive home designs. Exclamation number two comes from the wide open view which takes in Needham and most of the Newtons. Where else can the moderate-incomed family buy a view like that in Greater Boston? Homes can be purchased here for around $8,000.

Carleeta sounds Italian, and many would-be home owners have been fooled that way. Actually, the park title is a combination of three good Yankee names, Carleton, Lee and Taylor, original sponsors of the development that is one of those off-the-beaten-path places the casual week-end home seeker just "happens upon by accident."

Every development specializes in something, and Carleeta Park is no exception. Emphasis here is placed upon a second floor, over-the-garage, pine-paneled study with separate fireplace. The builder springs these rooms on the visitor just when he thinks he has seen all that there is. Six rooms of sizable dimensions is about all the home seeker usually expects for $8,000. But Carleeta Park is emphasizing seven rooms, pine-paneled study with fireplace of its own included, a substantial recreation room in the basement for $7,900, and large, wooded lots.

In the space of six years, more than 60 houses have been sold. There are now 14 under construction, six more under contract, and 150-200 lots remaining to be sold or built upon. All streets are accepted and betterments paid for.

The hill itself was formerly part of the Carter estate and extends a mile and one-tenth from Route 128 over the top to the central side of Needham. The observatory is still retained by the town, being donated by William H. Carter, now President of the Carter Underwear Company of Needham.

'Miracle Home'

In an effort to make home owners "gas conscious" the Boston Consolidated Gas Company has opened a "miracle home" on the first floor of its Arlington Street intown office building where gas utilizing products are displayed in a Cape Cod home setting.

Inside the cottage is an all-gas kitchen, an all-gas nautical basement and a cordial welcome to all visitors, who are informed that gas can be obtained at 8 cents a 100 feet instead of 10 cents, after the 2,000 cubic foot a month ratio is reached.

In other words, the family using 2,000 cubic feet pays $2 a month, but if this family could increase its gas usage to 2,100 cubic feet, it would pay only $2.08 a month. This is intended to encourage the home owner to have an all-gas house to assure savings beyond the 2,000 cubic foot mark.

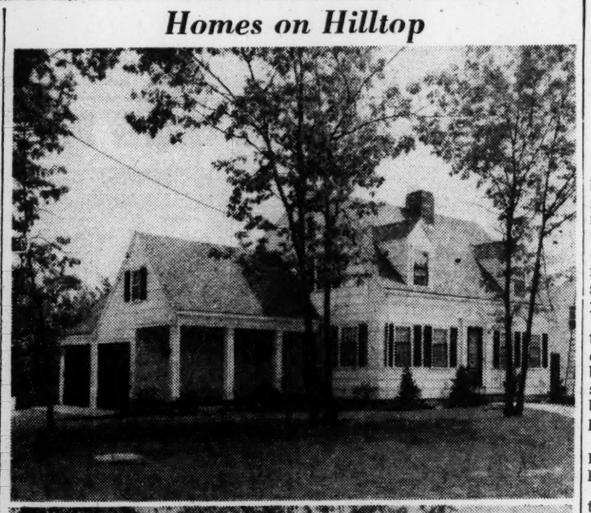
Concrete Home

What may be the last concrete home to be built in Newton has just been completed at the corner of Prescott Street and Central Avenue, in Newtonville. Since this home was finished the Newton building code has been made stricter, practically prohibiting the construction of concrete homes. Watch this column for a discussion of this seemingly "retrograde step" in the near future.

Sales Lagging

The effects of the war have been felt during the last three weeks by Greater Boston developers in a clamping down on prospective sales. One builder who had been doing a thriving business up to three weeks ago, says he has not sold a house in the last 21 days. He attributes this to the conditions in Europe.

Homes on Hilltop



By a Staff Photographer

Carleeta Park in Needham

These homes provide seven rooms for $7,900, including pine-paneled study with special fireplace on second floors over garages.

Malden to Curb Welfare Work

Malden welfare recipients who are fit for work must go out and look for it, Mayor William B. Hastings of that city has announced.

Every able-bodied worker should make an effort to find a job, the Malden Mayor said, adding that the days of easy-going spending for welfare in Malden are over.

U. S. Policies In Alien Firms Viewed as Safe

Funds held in the United States by alien insurance companies doing business in Massachusetts are more than adequate to meet liabilities to their policy holders and other creditors, Charles F. J. Harrington, Massachusetts Commissioner of Insurance, announced yesterday.

The Commissioner said that since the start of the present war numerous inquiries have been received by the department regarding the security of the United States branches of alien insurance companies operating here.

Policy holders in 49 such companies, he said, paid $16,152,964 in premiums in 1938.

The Commissioner pointed out that before the United States managements of such concerns may send funds out of the United States they must obtain the approval of the Commissioner of Insurance of the State where their principal American office is located.

"In my opinion," he added, "no commissioner would give his approval to the transmission of funds abroad unless he were fully satisfied that to do so would not impair the rights of the policy holders or creditors of an alien company."

School Honors Retiring Teachers

Overwhelmed by touching tributes of affection and friendship, two Boston school teachers, Miss Grace Mitchell and Miss Mary L. Hennessey, acknowledged the parting good wishes of more than 65 of their associates and friends of the Abraham Lincoln School in Boston at a banquet last night at the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Miss Mitchell closes her career of teaching with 51 years of service behind her, 38 of which were devoted to Boston Schools. Miss Hennessey has been teaching for 47 years.

Gifts of money were presented to the two women from their associates by Frederick W. Swan, Principal of the school, who was master of ceremonies and who put into fitting words the sentiment of those who had gathered to pay tribute to these faithful workers who were leaving their ranks.

"We are sorry to let them go," said Mr. Swan, "but hope that the years before them will be filled with much happiness and with the spirit of contentment."

New Fire Manual

A new edition of the State Fire Manual will be available on July 15 for persons planning to take the Civil Service examination for firemen, Ulysses J. Lupien, State Director of Civil Service, announced today.

Esplanade Concert Programs Announced

The twelfth season of Esplanade Concerts, which Arthur Fiedler, their founder, will open on July 2 in the new Edward Hatch Memorial shell, will continue through Friday, July 26, the conductor announced today.

For the third season he will present special programs for children. These will be played on three Wednesday mornings, July 10, 17, and 24. Twenty-one concerts in all will be given nightly, except Saturdays.

Since the Maria Hatch bequest, which provided funds for constructing the new shell, could not legally be used for running expenses, it remains necessary to support the concerts by public contributions to the Esplanade Concerts Fund, 28 State Street, Boston, it was announced.

Maine Session Proposed For Defense Plans

AUGUSTA, Maine, June 21 (AP)—Gov. Lewis O. Barrows said last night he would call the Maine Legislature into special session next Wednesday to expedite plans for state defenses and improvement of military facilities.

The Legislature now is recessed until July 22 from a previous special session which was devoted to State finances and other subjects. The Governor received a ruling yesterday from the State Supreme Court that he could call the new session during the recess.

The legislators probably will act on legislation proposing a bond issue to provide funds for construction of additional state armories and the building and improvement of airports to meet military needs.

A $2,000,000 bond issue was proposed in a bill which was on the Senate table when the solons recessed two weeks ago. Another bill in the engrossing stage would bolster military preparedness and set up a $15,000 appropriation to "step up" training activities of Maine's National Guardsmen.

Ex-Kaiser's Ex-Yacht Here

The schooner yacht Aldebaran, former palatial cruising vessel of Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany, arrived in Boston Harbor yesterday afternoon and dropped anchor off Castle Island. Recently purchased by Gerald S. Foley, a Boston yachtsman, the vessel may become a commercial ship in the West Indies trade, it was announced.

By Janet Treat Hobbs
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It's a well-known fact that every bride desires a string of pearls. Preferably those which have been in the family for years, and which, because of the position she is about to assume in this world of ours, have been handed down to her. However, the next best thing is to buy them for her so that they can be worn along with all her other finery.

All of which brings us to Yamanaka's, and their sale of cultured pearls that's going on right now. Making everything very timely. You know June brides and graduates and all that sort of thing. Anyhow, to make a long story short, you can get these lovely Sea-Grown Cultured Pearls at a decided markdown. A strand that would ordinarily cost you $3,000 can now be purchased for $2,600. However, while you're recovering from that one, we hasten to add that their regular $20 strand is now $16; which will perhaps put you on an even keel again. Especially with your budget! Anyhow, even the latter strand is beautiful, and complete with a white gold clasp. Incidentally, to get away from the pearls, if you've never browsed through this shop, we really think you'd enjoy it some fine day soon. To see their brocades, kimonos, jade pieces, vases, unique evening purses, coin purses of heavy silk. To say nothing of seeing their low dish arrangements that are so fascinating. The things they can do with one small branch of pine at one corner of a dish is amazing. More than we can do with a whole bunch of flowers . . . as far as effect is concerned! And Yamanaka's is at 424 Boylston Street.

Colorful Plates and Other Things

When it comes right down to the business of summer eating, with extremely different, colorful plates and covered soup dishes and what not, you'll have to go a long way to find anything more striking than Carbone's collection. They usually have one or two tables already set up, with everything but the food, inside. That's to give you an idea as to just what you can do if you have the facilities. At the same time you might also take a look at the perfectly precious little hand-carved, hand-painted birds they have for ornaments. Some of them are perched on trees and branches, and they'd be the cutest things, sitting in your birdbath! At 342 Boylston Street.

Two-Time Hats Are Smart Affairs

One of the smartest hats (and one that brought forth the most favorable comments) we saw at a recent party was one of those two-time affairs about which we told you some time ago. And we know where you can get one in black and white. At Kit's Hat Shoppe, which is at 190 Boylston Street. The idea is that you make your first appearance in the afternoon wearing a piece of millinery with a large brim. Very flattering; brims always are. The crown, which comes way up into a high peak, has a long streamer effect hanging from it, which you nonchalantly throw over your shoulder. And everything is all very attractive. But . . . come dinner time, and your escort takes you to the heights of the Ritz Roof for a bit of food and dancing, and there's no man that wants to dance with a woman who's wearing a wide-brimmed hat. So then comes the tricky part. You simply remove the brim, and voila, there you are, in a smooth-looking, close-fitting, high-crowned turban, streamer and all! Yet ordinarily you'd never dream that the brim and the crown parted company at all, so don't get the idea that it's going to look funny. That is the beauty of the whole idea.

P. S. Filene's has the best looking necklaces that yau can wear in bunches of four or five (according to your purse) or just one string. And if our guess is correct, the "beads" are nothing more or less than kernels from a corncob! All painted up in a very grand manner. If you combine them, you can work in a few different colors . . . in the popular "South American Way"!

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.)

Records Obtained By 8,000 Families

More than 8,000 Boston families have acquired the low-priced recordings of Schubert's Unfinished Symphony and Beethoven's Symphony No. 5 in C Minor from the headquarters of the Boston Committee of Music Appreciation by the middle of the second week's distribution of the symphonic recordings.

"The response of Boston to the appeal of truly great music has been wonderful," Reginald C. Foster, President of the Boston Committee for Music Appreciation, said today.

Governor Saltonstall wrote Mr Foster:

"I have learned with the greatest interest of the remarkable opportunity which is being given to the people of Boston to obtain records of the world's greatest musical masterpieces. . . . This wonderful opportunity would not have been made possible except for the generous co-operation of everyone concerned—the world's greatest conductors, orchestras, manufacturers, all giving of their talents without profit or royalties."

Next Saturday the symphony which will be released will be Tschaikowsky's Nutcracker Suite, the complete symphony being distributed for $1.69.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30 WRUL 11.79mc
7:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Saturday, June 22

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
7:00 WRUL 6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p. m.—"Listeners' Mail Bag."
7:45 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace": transcribed.
8:00 p. m.—Brown University Series.
8:30 p. m.—Alfred Wallenstein's "Sinfonietta."

(11.79mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

9:30 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Concert by German Radio Orchestra. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.
Budapest—7:35 p. m.—Hungarian Rhapsody (Liszt). HAT5, 9.62 meg., 31.17 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—"At the Black Dog." GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Tokyo—9:30 p. m.—Toyama Military Band JLS2, 17.84 meg., 16.8 m.
Rome—9:40 p. m.—Request Selections. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
Paris—10:15 p. m.—Concert. TPA, 11.72 meg., 25.6 m.; TPB, 11.84 meg.; TPC, 9.52 meg., 31.51m.
Rome—11 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
Paris—11:15 p. m.—French Military Songs. TPA, 11.72 meg., 25.6 m.; TPB, 11.84 meg., 25.33 m.; TPC, 9.52 meg., 31.51 m.
London—11:45 p. m.—"World Affairs": Talk by Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	590kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Bees-St. Louis	Western Serenade
3:15 "In Hollywood"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Cardinals baseball	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Services	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	game: Jim Britt, an-	"Melody Mart"
3:45 "In Record Time"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	nouncer	Vocalist: organ
4:00 "Exploring Space"	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Bees-St. Louis	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Cardinals baseball	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenza Jones"; sketch	game: Jim Britt, an-	"Consolairs"
4:45 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	nouncer	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Vox Humana"	"Girl Alone"; drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Concert Orchestra	Malcolm Claire, stories	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Superman"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Enric Madriguera's Or.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Dinner Concert
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	Enric Madriguera's Or.	**European news**	"Music for You"	News Service
7:30 Al Pearce and His	The Revelers	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Let's Dance"
7:45 Gang	"Novatime"	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	Richard Cowdry, songs
8:00 **Kate Smith Hour:**	"Strictly Business";	**Lucille Manners, so-**	"Fifth Row Center";	Jim and His Texas
8:15 **dramatic sketch;**	comedy sketch	**prano; Ross Graham,**	dramatization	Ramblers
8:30 **Abbott and Cos-**	"Death Valley Days";	**baritone; Frank Black's**	**Alfred Wallenstein's**	"Musicalogues"
8:45 **tello; orch.; News**	dramatic sketch	**Orchestra; chorus**	**"Sinfonietta"**	Tenor and piano
9:00 Johnny Green's Or-	"Show Boat"; variety	"Waltz Time"; Frank	**Frank Gannett, address**	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 chestra; sketch	program	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	**Frank Gannett, address**	cal Album"
9:30 "Grand Central	"This Amazing Amer-	"What's My Name"; quiz	'Command Performance'	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 Station"; drama	ica"; quiz program	program	'Command Performance'	cal Album"
10:00 **Address by Thomas**	Former Lt. Gov. Francis	**Don Ameche Variety**	**Raymond Gram Swing**	News Service
10:15 **E. Dewey**	E. Kelly	**Program**	News Service	Swinging Strings
10:30 **News of the War**	John Barry, news	"Behind the Headlines"	Grant Park Concert	Frankie Stan's Orchestra
10:45 Music; Weather	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	Human Nature in Action	Grant Park Concert	Vic Berton's Orchestra
11:00 News; Sports	News; weather	News Service	Dance Orchestra	"Sportoscope"
11:15 News; Dance Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Dance Orchestra	Darrell Calker's Orch.
11:30 Midnight Swing	"The Music You Want"	**New York Salutes the**	Del Courtney's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45 Club	"The Music You Want"	**Byrd Expedition**	Del Courtney's Orchestra	News Service

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Barbecue"	Variety program	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Variety program	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Red River Dave"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 **News of Europe**	**News Here and Abroad**	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15 Shopping talk	"Breakfast in Bedlam"	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; Music
8:30 "About Us"	Headline News; "Break-	"Birthday Salute"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Studio program
8:45 "Musical Clock"	fast in Bedlam"	"Birthday Salute"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Studio program
9:00 Musical program	News; talk; music	"Musical Roundup"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Home Gardener	Mildred W. Carlson	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 National Hillbilly	"Breakfast Club"; so-	Network speaker	"Merry-Go-Round"	Folk Songs of the Old
9:45 Champions	loists; orchestra	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	World
10:00 "String Time with	Allen Roth's Orchestra	"Lincoln Highway";	"The Marriage Clinic"	"Organesque"
10:15 Walberg Brown"	Four Belles Quartet	dramatic series	"The Marriage Clinic"	Circle C Ranch Boys
10:30 "Improvisation":	Rakov's Orchestra; Elea-	"Bright Idea Club";	"The First Offender";	"Going Shopping With
10:45 Del Castillo	nor Lane, vocalist	children's program	dramatization	You"
11:00 **Press News; Dorian**	Charioteers Quartet	Song Folks; quartet	News Service	"Melodies of Old"
11:15 **String Quartet**	Rosa Lee, soprano	Sports School	Conducted by Krueger	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:30 Boy Scout program	"On With the Dance"	Joseph Gallicchio's Or.	Conducted by Krueger	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45 from World's Fair	Weather; musicale	Women's Clubs Program	"This Wonderful World"	Five Star News
12:00 "Country Journal"	News; Noonday Review	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
12:15 "Country Journal"	Noonday Review; Stocks	Walter Kidder, songs	Agricultural talk	Studio program
12:30 News Service	Farmers' Union Pro-	"Buck Rogers in the	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Tide
12:45 "Waltz Time"	gram; guest speaker;	25th Century"; drama	Italian music program	**'Monitor Views the News'**
1:00 Musical program	United States Army	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Network speaker	Band	Stamp program	Don Arres, tenor; orch.	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Art Preservation"	"Luncheon at the Wal-	**H. V. Kaltenborn**	Wordd's Fair Band	Ellsworth Moody, songs
1:45 Network program	dorf"; interviews	"Call to Youth"	Sports Matinee	Feature Story Editor
2:00 "Drifting Melodies"	**Rep. Tenerowicz, Mich.**	"I'm an American"	News Reporter	"Memory Lane"; vocal
2:15 **Rep. Conv. Program**	Music: N. E. News	Gardner Benedict's Orch.	Sport program	recital
2:30 "Brush Creek Fol-	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	World's Fair Band	Leighton Noble's Orch.	"Starlight Hawaiians"
2:45 lies"	Rollickers Trio	World's Fair Band	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00 **U. S. Marine Band**	Mrs. Preston Davie	"Campus Capers"; va-	Boston Bees-St. Louis	King Cole Swingsters
3:15 **U. S. Marine Band**	Don-a Music	riety program	Cardinals baseball	"Console Capers"
3:30 News; talk	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	Dol Brissett's Orchestra	game: Jim Britt, an-	"Melody Mart"
3:45 Music; Red Cross	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	Dol Brissett's Orchestra	nouncer	"Melody Mart"
4:00 "Bull Session"; col-	Club Matinee: variety	Hi-Yy Program	Boston Bees-St. Louis	Musicale
4:15 lege debate	Club Matinee: variety	"Golden Melodies"	Cardinals baseball	"Consolairs"
4:30 Sport program	Sport program	A Boy, a Girl, a Band	game: Jim Britt, an-	"Melody Mirror"
4:45 Rhythm Ensemble	Club Matinee: variety	A Boy, a Girl, a Band	nouncer	"Melody Mirror"
5:00 "Buffalo Presents"	Gus Steck's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "Buffalo Presents"	Gus Steck's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Junior Broadcasting	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports	"Rhythms by Ricardo"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Club	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 So. American Way	"Rhythms by Ricardo"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; comment	News; "Dinner Dance"	News Service	Dinner Concert	Folk Songs of the Old
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance; Weather,	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	World
6:30 Harpsichord soloist,	"Renfrew of the Mount-	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45 **The World Today**	ed"; dramatization	Better Business Drama	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 **'People's Platform';**	"Message of Israel"	Rep. Conv. Preview	"For the Children"	Dinner Concert
7:15 **informal discussion**	"Message of Israel"	**John B. Kennedy, news**	"For the Children"	News Service
7:30 **"Sky Blazers";**	Enric Madriguera's Or.	Joe Reichmanns Orch.	'Twentieth Century	"Let's Dance"
7:45 **dramatization**	Enric Madriguera's Or.	"Confidentially Yours"	Serenade"; recordings	"Jungle Jim"
8:00 Columbia's Gay	"Aiding the Allies"	Dramatization	W. Williams, comment	Hans Buchwald's Hour
8:15 Nineties Review	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	Dramatization	Red Cross speakers	of Music
8:30 **"The Human Adven-**	Radio Guild Drama	Dance Orchestra	"Nobody's Children";	Alpine Troubadours
8:45 **ture"; War news**	Radio Guild Drama	Dance Orchestra	orphans' histories	"Sunset Trailers"
9:00 Your Hit Parade;	National Barn Dance;	**Rep. Hamilton Fish**	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Henry Burr; Hoosier	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	News Service	cal Album"
9:30 Orchestra; soloists	Hot Shots; Glen Wel-	**Frank Black Presents:**	**Mozart Opera Series**	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 "Saturday Night	ty's Orchestra	**soloists: symphony orch.**	**conducted by Alfred**	cal Album"
10:00 Serenade"	T. R. Ybarra, news	Bob Crosby's Orchestra;	**Wallenstein: "Titus."**	News Service
10:15 **Rep. J. W. Martin**	Rep. Conv. Preview	vocalist	**Act I**	Streamliners Orchestra
10:30 News of the War	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	Will Osborne's Orchestra	Interlude: Preview of	Victor Vincent's Orch.
10:45 Music; Weather	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	Will Osborne's Orchestra	Natl. Republican Conv.	Ken Baker's Orchestra
11:00 News; Sports	News; music; weather	News Service	Old Dominion Barn	"Sportoscope"
11:15 News; Music	Johnny McGee's Orch.	Weather Service	Dance	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra
11:30 Midnight Swing	Alvino Ray's Orchestra	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45 Club	Alvino Ray's Orchestra	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Tommy Reynolds' Orch.	News Service

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. The list is a portion of the total of 309 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Haven—Daily, 8:45 p. m., WELI, 900kc.
New London—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays 2:45 p. m. WNLC, 1500kc.

Maine

Bangor—Mondays to Fridays, 1:15 p. m., Saturdays, 12:45 p. m. WABI, 1200kc.
Lewiston—Week days, 11:45 a. m., WCOU, 1210kc.
Portland—Week days, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 640kc.
Presque Isle—No regular time assigned, WAGN, 1420kc.

Massachusetts

Boston — Week days, 12:45 p. m., WMEX, 1500kc.
Boston—Week days, 1 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
*Boston—Mondays to Fridays, 7:15 p. m., 15.13mc (19.8m), 6.04mc. (49.6m.), WRUL and WRUW.
Greenfield—Week days, 2:15 p. m., WHAI, 1210kc.
New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, inc. 12 noon, WNBH, 1310kc.
Springfield—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 7:15 a. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

New Hampshire

Portsmouth—No regular time assigned, WHEB, 740kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 2 p. m., WCAX, 1200kc.
Rutland—Week days, 11:45 a. m., WSYB, 1500kc.
Springfield — Daily, 1:45 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.
St. Albans—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:30 a. m., WQDM, 1390kc.
Waterbury—Daily, 11 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

*Boston — Mondays to Fridays, 7:15 p. m., 15.13mc. (19.8m), 6.04mc. (49.6m.), WRUL and WRUW.

Missouri

Kansas City—Mondays to Fridays, W9XA, 26.00mc. (11.05m.).

Republic of Panama

Colon—Weeks days, 7:30 a. m., HP5K, 6.00mc. (49.1m.).

Canada

Manitoba

Winnipeg—Week days, 5:45 p. m., CJRO, 6.15mc. (49m.).

*Daylight Saving Time.

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Poultry and Seafood Offer Tempting Week-End Specials

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Despite the increasing price of beef at wholesale, and in shops that do not carry large stocks in their refrigerators, thrifty housewives are able to get most of the cuts at prices that have prevailed in recent weeks, by shopping around. Chain system stores offer face of the rump roast at 29 cents this week end, and most of the steaks at the same figure. But many cuts are firming up with higher prices apparently inevitable.

Veal, on the other hand, is plentiful, with legs available around 25 cents a pound. Spring lamb is down a bit in some chain stores, with 25 cents quoted for legs, and one large unit offers the legs and loins at 19 cents as a "special."

Pork is lower in price with loins for roasting offered around 18 to 19 cents in some stores, and as low as 12½ cents in some cut-price shops that offer it as a special. Fresh hams can be had at 21 cents, smoked hams from 21 to 28 cents, and the ever-increasingly popular cooked hams, as low as 25 cents in some of the chains.

Poultry Attractive

Poultry is attractive, with native roasting chickens more plentiful, and prices ranging up to 38 cents a pound, or a bit more for the heavier ones. Native turkeys are offered in the big market downtown at 28 cents a pound and some of the chains offer turkeys at 21 cents. The same shops offer ducklings at 14 cents, though in the downtown sector they are found at 22 to 25 cents for South Shore raised. Fowl start at 19 cents in some cut-price stores.

Seafood is again attractive in variety and in price. Fresh salmon can be had as low as 23 cents a pound by a little shopping around, as can fresh eastern halibut for as little as 19 cents, mackerel at 7 cents, haddock at 6 cents, and haddock fillet at 19 cents. Prices range upward from these levels.

Lobster meat, which is $1.30 a pound in most places, is offered at 85 cents a pound as a "special" in one big suburban cut-price store. Prices always advance after the June "peak-season" ends.

Vegetables Plentiful

Vegetables are more plentiful and in wider variety. New southern potatoes are available for as low as 33 cents a peck in some chain stores. New cabbage starts at 3 cents a pound, with native fresh beets at 5 cents a bunch, tomatoes at 9½ cents a pound, green peas 9½ cents a pound, green beans 7½ cents, native iceberg lettuce 9½ cents a head, and summer squash 7½ cents a pound. Cauliflower is around 25 cents a head, and native asparagus 20 cents a bunch.

Native strawberries are coming in freely and fine berries can be had at 19 to 25 cents a quart. Blueberries from the South are found in the Faneuil Hall market area around 30 cents a quart, with raspberries at 20 to 22 cents a half pint. Cantaloupes are around 12½ cents each and up. Watermelons are coming forward from Florida, around $1 each.

Rhode Island Indifference Toward Politics State-wide

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 21— With election day less than five months away, Rhode Islanders are showing little interest in local political affairs and virtually no interest in the candidates who will run for election in this State. The apathy is reflected in the registration of voters, which is well below the corresponding time two years ago—an off year.

Only one candidate has tossed in his hat for one of the four major offices to be filled in November. He is Gov. William H. Vanderbilt, who announced several months ago he would be a candidate for re-election on the Republican ticket. From the Democratic Party has come on intimation to suggest who the candidate for Governor on that party's ticket might be. Former Democratic Governor Robert E. Quinn has made several political speeches and this week he challenged Governor Vanderbilt to a series of debates. But he hasn't tossed his hat in formally.

The three other major offices to be filled this fall are the two Congressional seats and the United States Senate seat occupied by Peter Goelet Gerry. Neither Senator Gerry, a Democrat, nor the incumbent Republican Representatives, Harry Sandager and Charles F. Risk, have indicated that they might seek re-election.

Not in years has the State seen such lack of interest. Two years ago the campaign was well along at this stage of the game. Mr. Vanderbilt started his campaign in the spring and carried it through the summer at a swift pace to the unexpected landslide victory in November.

Democratic hopes were raised this week by the latest Gallup Poll which shows Rhode Island has flopped out of the ranks of the States hoping to see a Republican victory and over to the Democratic column. The change, according to the Gallup Poll, has taken place within the past two months—since the change in the war abroad.

Since 1932 Rhode Island has leaned heavily to the Democratic camp except for the 1938 election, when the tide turned dramatically to give the G. O. P. a sweep of most of the State.

The three top-ranking G. O. P. candidates for the White House—Senator Taft, District Attorney Dewey and Wendell Willkie—have visited Rhode Island, met the G. O. P. convention delegates and appeared before large audiences. All three were here in rapid sequence this week. It was Mr. Dewey's second visit.

The Providence Journal and the Evening Bulletin, the State's largest newspapers, are supporting Mr. Willkie for the nomination and the Presidency. A majority of the Rhode Island delegation to the G. O. P. convention is reported favorably impressed by Mr. Willkie and prepared to support him. The delegates are not pledged formally to any candidate, however.

Defense Role

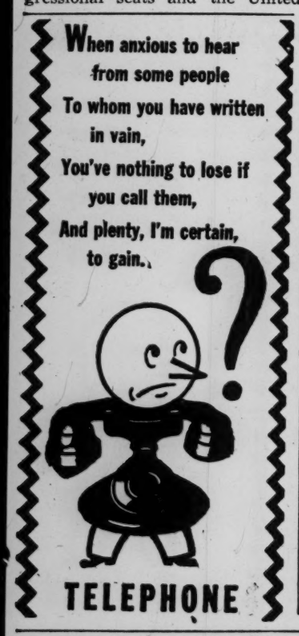
Rhode Island expects to play a role in the national defense program out of proportion to its diminutive size. Textile mills are in shape to handle large Government orders for uniforms. The machine tool industry is far behind in its orders. Dozens of other large and small plants in the State are preparing to convert their output to products necessary in the rearmament program.

Meanwhile Rhode Island continues to be host to some of the United States Navy's important branches. Work has been stepped up at the Newport Torpedo station, where the bulk of the torpedoes for the Navy are manufactured, and workmen there now are putting in six days a week instead of five. They will receive time-and-a-half pay for the extra day. Activity also has been stepped up at the Newport Naval Training Station.

Congress approved the appropriation measure last week which carries an earmarked $24,000,000 for completing the huge Naval Air Base at Quonset Point, on the west side of Narragansett Bay midway between Providence and the ocean.

Several buildings are being built at Quonset now. The additional appropriation will provide the sums for barracks, hangars and docks which will make the base one of the most important ones along the Atlantic coast.

The Navy plans to base a squadron of patrol planes at Quonset permanently, plus scores of smaller airplanes. The docks contemplated will be large enough to accommodate the largest aircraft carriers in the Fleet.



Tobin Agrees To Curb Work Of Constables

Ulysses J. Lupien, State Director of Civil Service, was today studying a message from Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston promising that Boston constables from now on will be confined to duties ordinarily within their province, such as process serving.

The Mayor's promise came yesterday, the deadline set by Mr. Lupien for the Boston Chief Executive's action on a report by the Massachusetts Civil Service Commission that numerous constables illegally were doing work in which civil service employees should be engaged. The Civil Service Commission report followed an investigation of charges made by the Boston Taxpayers Alliance that 73 Boston constables illegally were doing civil service work.

Neither Mr. Lupien nor the Mayor would release the contents of the Commission's report nor the full contents of the Mayor's reply. Whether Mr. Lupien will release the Mayor's statement later has not been determined. The Civil Service Director is now studying the Mayor's message to determine whether the situation is being remedied satisfactorily.

Three Girls Plan Relief Work For Their Vacations

How best to spend one's vacation time? Today, at least three Boston young women secretaries are looking forward to the "best" vacations they've ever had—vacations quite different in character from most holidays. For these young women are offering their services free, for the duration of their vacations, to New York relief organizations. It's their way of expressing practical patriotism.

During the World War, and even today, thousands knitted socks for the soldiers. Today, thousands are offering their services by knitting, sewing, or collecting funds for needy refugees in war-torn Europe. But, there's an even greater need among some of the relief organizations for other kinds of trained-worker service. And one pointed out that the offers of clerical help were the fewest in number, and, at the same time, the most in demand at that office.

Therefore, these three Boston young women—who perhaps could sew or knit as well as the next person—are offering, instead, their most valuable assets: Their ability to do secretarial work, to work as typists, stenographers, or filing clerks. In other words, to bring to light a complete realization of that word "volunteer." Their action, indeed, is regarded by relief organizations as a challenge to many other capable office workers who, not being able to contribute a great deal of money, may feel impelled to "go and do likewise."

Bids Considered On Road Program

The $366,491.65 lowest bid made by Carlo Bianchi Company, Framingham, on a project calling for construction of 1.7 miles of highway on Route 128 in Lynnfield and Wakefield was being considered today by the Massachusetts Public Works Commission following opening of the bids.

The second lowest price, $366,740, was offered by V. Barletta Company, Roslindale, while S. Rotondi of Stoneham made the third lowest bid, $374,927.12.

The project includes construction of a three-lane bituminous macadam road, including three bridges, from the Newburyport Turnpike, Lynnfield, to Salem Street, Wakefield.

Winners Named For Scholarships

Half-scholarships in the College of Journalism will be awarded to Francis X. Sheehan and Richard E. Whitman, members of the Fourth Estate Club of the Dorchester High School for Boys and members of this year's journalism graduating class by President Gleason L. Archer this evening, in the Trustees Room, Suffolk University.

Mr. Sheehan was chosen as one of the outstanding members of the Journalism Class as well as one of its best writers. Mr. Whitman served as managing editor of the high school magazine.

Laurel Queen

Monadnock Region Association

Miss Barbara Schermerhorn

The Tenth Annual Monadnock Region Laurel Blossom Tours opened today and will continue through next week. The Association has posted directional signs from Nashua through Milford to Wilton, where one route takes the motorists up the Souhegan River to South Lyndeboro and returns to Wilton through the Perham Corner Section of Lyndeboro. The second route runs from Wilton, following the Souhegan River to Greenville, then over a gravel road through Mason, returning to Greenville. The third route runs from the village of Fitzwilliam on Route 119 around the famous Laurel Lake.

G.O.P. Stands Out in Front Of Four-Day Radio Parade

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Political discussions, culminating in the keynote address to the Republican National Convention; the American première of Mozart's last opera; and a performance of "Show Boat" starring Irene Dunne, have next call in the calendar of the air.

Tonight

Frank Gannett addresses the ninth annual convention of the Young Republican Clubs of New Jersey; MBS-WAAB, 9.

Thomas E. Dewey on "Roosevelt Must Go"; CBS-WEEI, 10.

Drama:

Elissa Landi and Philips Holmes co-star in "Enemies Within" in Mutual's "Fifth Row Center"; MBS-WAAB, 8.

Bert Lytell enacts the role of a journalist who exposes "Fifth Column" activities in "Front Page Story" on Mutual's "Command Performance" program; MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

Saturday

Talks; forum:

Chairman Lyman Bryson of "People's Platform" invites spokesmen for the various candidates for Republican presidential nomination to an unrehearsed discussion on the merits of their favorites; CBS-WEEI, 7.

Discussions by NBC commentators of Convention personalities and activities; NBC-Red-WNAC, 7, and NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10:15.

Joseph M. Martin, Jr., House Minority Leader, who is to serve as permanent chairman of the Republican Convention, is interviewed by Albert Warner; CBS-WEEI, 10.15.

Drama:

Radio Guild presents "The Crazy Heart Blues," originally scheduled for June 15; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

"The Human Adventure" shifts to a new time with a program dealing with the origin, development, and disintegration of the ghetto in America; CBS-WEEI, 8:30.

Serious music:

Dorian String Quartet plays Bernard Wagenaar's String Quartet No. 3 and "La Oracion del Torero" by Turina; CBS-WEEI, 11:05 a. m.

Mozart's 21st and last opera, "Titus," is given its American première in Alfred Wallenstein's Mozart Opera Series; MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

"Frank Black Presents" an NBC Orchestra concert with Harvey Shapiro, 'cellist, and Primrose String Quartet as guests; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30.

Sunday

Convention topics:

Round Table discussion of the Republican Convention by NBC commentators Baukhage, Earl Godwin, Raymond Clapper, H. V. Kaltenborn and Mark Sullivan; interview with NBC operations engineer; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 5:30.

Albert Warner interviews John D. M. Hamilton, G. O. P. committee chairman, CBS-WEEI, 7:15 and Gov. Harold E. Stassen, keynote speaker; CBS-WEEI, 10:30.

"American Forum of the Air" surveys "The Outlook for the Republican Convention." Speakers will be John Hamilton, Dorothy Thompson, Kenneth Crawford, Robert Kintner, Richard L. Wilson, and Doris Fleeson; MBS-WAAB, 11:15.

Forums:

University of Chicago Round Table presents a discussion by three economists on "America's Capacity to Arm"; NBC-Red-WNAC, 2:30.

The effect of Homer's "Odyssey" on the ideas of the founders of America is discussed in "Invitation to Learning"; CBS-WEEI, 4:30.

Drama:

"The Aldrich Family," starring Ezra Stone, replaces Jack Benny's program for the summer; NBC-Red-WNAC, 7.

"Columbia Workshop" presents Alexander Percy's poetic drama, "In April Once," a study of medieval times; CBS-WEEI, 8.

Serious Music:

Vivaldi's Concerto Grosso in D Minor, Shostakovitch's Concerto, Opus 35, and Menotti Salta's "Song in the Night" are items in the Music Hall concert; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12 noon.

Dr. Frank Black conducts the NBC Orchestra in "Famous Movements from Famous Symphonies"; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8.

Monday

Convention Coverage:

Invocation by Bishop Francis Marion Tait; solo by Richard Crooks; Orpheus Glee Club; talk by John D. M. Hamilton; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 5.

Keynote address by Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota; CBS-WEEI, NBC-Blue-WBZ, Red-WNAC, MBS-WAAB, 10.

Drama:

Irene Dunne, Charles Winninger and Allan Jones unite in C. B. DeMille's Radio Theater presentation of "Show Boat" with music by Jerome Kern and Oscar Hammerstein; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Light Popular:

Hit tunes first introduced on his program are offered by André Kostelanetz for the final program in his "Tune-Up Time" series; CBS-WEEI, 8.

'My Favorite Wife' and Other New Films

The Arts in Boston

It is no secret by now that Cary Grant and Irene Dunne can play a blithe comedy obbligato on the domestic symphony; that Garson Kanin is an important new director; that Leo McCarey can turn out a crisp comedy, and that Bella and Samuel Spewack are among the more practiced of farceurs. Fresh from the RKO kitchens, "My Favorite Wife" bears the collaborative mark of the aforementioned talents. It is probably the funniest farce of the year to date and proves that an assortment of distinguished chefs need not necessarily spoil the soufflé.

Soufflé it is, with perhaps just a soupçon of bitter herbs in the sauce, though "bitter" is putting it too strongly. The only real bitterness is that provided by Gail Patrick as Bianca, the second Mrs. Arden, whom Nick Arden (Mr. Grant) feels impelled to discard when the first Mrs. Arden (Miss Dunne), an explorer, pops on to the scene after being marooned seven years on a desert isle.

The Spewacks and Director Kanin manage to protract the farcical dilemmas for 88 minutes while Nick struggles to explain things to the second Mrs. Arden so he can secure an annulment and remarry Ellen, the first wife. His discomfiture is not eased by the discovery Ellen was marooned with a fellow explorer, Steve Burkett (Randolph Scott), who would like to marry her. Among the film's funniest scenes are those in the courtroom over which Granville Bates presides with judicial asperity and a supreme scorn for Harvard men. Nick's first encounter with Ellen and, later, his meeting with Burkett are funny too. But then, the film is full of funny moments, though the farcical upholstery becomes a bit overstuffed toward the end to cushion the inevitable fall.

Miss Dunne plays Ellen with her delectably cool and elegant comedy technique. Mr. Grant is such a good comedian that he never has to rely on his good looks. Gail Patrick is also particularly attractive, and it is to her credit that she never relents in making Bianca thoroughly unpleasant, the sort of woman who would attach herself to a husband sailing through the South Seas in search of his first wife. Randolph Scott is all smiles and athletic wiles as Burkett. Ann Schoemaker as Nick's mother, Scotty Beckett and Mary Lou Harrington as the Arden offspring, Donald McBride, Hugh O'Connell, and Pedro de Corboda help whip up the domestic froth for an excellent adult farce.

The Keith Memorial is filling out the second half of its program with a delightful bedtime story entitled, "Sandy Is a Lady." The heroine is the same captivating Baby Sandy who has beamed and gurgled for Universal cameras once or twice before.

Sandy is the innocent center of an absurd, sometimes hair-raising adventure involving her parents (Nan Grey and Tom Brown), who want a raise, Eugene Pallette, who wants a nephew, Billy Gilbert and Mischa Auer, who want a job, and a couple of young scamps who want—and eventually get—chastisement! But it's all in fun. Baby Sandy's principal line of dialogue is "H'lo boys." Her big moments occur when she is carried atop a skyscraper. The effect men did most of the work here but Sandy gets the credit—to which nobody is likely to object. **J. D. B.**

John B. Sanromá; Kaufmann and Fabry

Jacobus Langendoen

Egon Petri

Mr. Langendoen, Netherlands-born first cellist of the Pops Orchestra, will conduct in his own composition, Variations on a Dutch Theme of Valerius, for String Orchestra, at the Netherlands Relief Night at the Pops, Friday, June 28. Mr. Petri, Netherlands pianist, will be soloist with Arthur Fiedler and the Pops Orchestra in Beethoven's "Emperor" Concerto.

★ ★ ★

'I Was an Adventuress'

If you agree that Vera Zorina is one of the loveliest actresses on the screen, you will probably not consider "I Was an Adventuress," at the Paramount and Fenway, entirely a waste of time. She deserves a better setting than this poorly contrived version of the tale about the jewel thief who marries the rich boy and then endeavors to conceal her past. In the end, of course, she is discovered, whereupon the rich boy forgives her.

Zorina's accomplices across the capitals of Europe are Eric Von Stroheim, who has a wily plot for every low bow and click of the heels, and Peter Lorre, who plays a wistful pickpocket with trembling lip and a hurt look. Zorina falls in love with a young man played by Richard Greene, whereupon she reforms, rises to his world, dances a cinematized version of "Swan Lake" for charity, and manages through the kind deed of Mr. Lorre and the kind words of Mr. Greene to rise above her past like the morning star.

"I Can't Give You Anything But Love, Baby," the companion feature, is funny at times in a raucous sort of way. Johnny Downs, Peggy Moran, Broderick Crawford, and Warren Hymer are some of the people in a story about a song writer who succeeds in having himself kidnaped by a lovelorn gangster. One's enjoyment of this sort of rowdy-dow depends on whether or not one finds it amusing to hear people like Warren Hymer using words like "Incredible!" **J. D. B.**

★ ★ ★

'Leopard Men of Africa'

Whatever service Dr. Paul L. Hoefler's "The Leopard Men of Africa" may be doing the cause of natural science or exploration, it is making a questionable contribution to entertainment on the screen of the Keith Boston Theater, where it opened yesterday. The film is highly sensational with a commentary that drips gore—so much so that it is almost absurd. Some of the pictures of natives and wild animals in equatorial Africa are interesting but the interpolated re-enactments of the so-called "leopard men's" crimes are dubiously done, to say the least.

"Half a Sinner," the second picture, is pretty dubious too. Heather Angel, a be-spectacled school ma'am, goes through the old glamorization routine, tangles with gangsters, and ultimately meets a rich young man whom she mistakes for a gangster. Constance Collier wanders briefly onto the scene to prove in a few sweeping gestures that she can lend distinction to any picture. **J. D. B.**

Refugee Needs Found Piling Up Despite Rush of Relief Groups

All of the war relief agencies working full tilt are far from keeping pace with the immense pile-up of refugee needs, Dr. Robert C. Dexter, head of the Service Committee of the American Unitarian Association, told officials of local organizations who are carrying on co-operative relief work abroad, at a meeting at the Y. W. C. A. yesterday.

That is why, he explained, there is no over-lapping of work with many hundreds of organizations engaged in similar relief efforts. This growth was illustrated by Dr. Baxter in his statement that on one day—only last Wednesday—the number of organizations for the care of refugee children jumped from 13 to 18.

Dr. Dexter, who returned only a few weeks ago from a 13-week tour of eight European countries, brought the encouraging word that as far as the food situation went, when he left there was sufficient supply for immediate needs. What the situation is at the moment he could not tell, but doubted the likelihood of a famine in Europe in the near future anyway. France, he pointed out, is a fertile country.

If, however, the Germans follow in France their precedent in Czechoslovakia, it is likely that they will appropriate much of the food surplus for their own people In Prague, he said, they ordered all people off the streets at night and loaded huge vans and freight cars with the food stores of the Czech people and sent them to Germany.

As to the refugees, particularly the political refugees from Czechoslovakia now in France, he was dubious about their lot unless they can be evacuated to Switzerland, England or possibly French Africa. He feared reprisals, too, he said, on the families of any French aviators or sailors.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Sales (to 1 p. m.) 300,000
Previous day's sales 586,200
1940 volume to date 122,840,605
1939 volume to date 104,252,335

Market Trend Is Irregular; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, June 21 (AP)—Stock market prices moved listlessly in either direction today.

Negligible losses and gains were pretty evenly divided at the start and fractional variations ruled near the final hour. Dealings were the slowest in about a month, transfers for the full proceedings being at the rate of approximately 300,000 shares.

The turnover in the first 60 minutes was around 90,000 shares, smallest for this period since June 3.

As in the preceding session, many traders stood aside pending publication of the German armistice proposals to France. Shifing domestic political winds, along with the appointment of two Republican chieftains to the Roosevelt Cabinet, tended to confuse speculative forces somewhat, brokers said.

Stocks accorded support included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, United Aircraft, Glenn Martin, Douglas Aircraft, Kennecott, Consolidated Edison, Allied Chemical, Chrysler, Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit, U. S. Rubber and Johns-Manville.

Backward were American Telephone, Texas Corporation, J. C. Penney and Montgomery Ward.

Lacking rising power in the curb were Aluminum of America, Lake Shore, Brewster Aero and Electric Bond & Share.

Corporate bonds moved slowly forward today in a market made "thin" by traders' uneasiness over the advisability of extensive commitments.

The best of the shaky performers were rails, which were about a point ahead toward the final hour.

Whole sections of the lists were devoid of sales as traders continued their anxious wait for news of what German-enforced rule in France might be.

The carriers were benefitting from increased traffic caused by advancing industrial activity. Utilities, too, found favor.

Among the best gainers were Boston & Maine 4¾s of '61, Chesapeake & Ohio 3½s, City of New York 3s, Goodrich 4¼s, Industrial Rayon 4½s, Louisville & Nashville 3¾s, Montana Power 3¾s, Nickel Plate 4½s and 5½s, Postal Telegraph 5s, Walworth 4s, and Niagara Falls Power 3½s.

U. S. Governments climbed as much as half a point on slim trading.

French 7½s were offered 15 points off with no immediate takers and the rest of the foreign government list was irregular. German and Italian issues gained slightly.

Wheat Fractionally Higher in Chicago

CHICAGO, June 21 (AP)—Wheat prices advanced fractionally in a quiet trade today as dealers awaited developments in Europe, including Armistice terms forced upon France, for a cue to future market activity.

Less favorable crop reports, including receipt of wheat samples from southeastern Indiana bearing heavy infestation of black stem rust, continued to attract attention. Some recent improvement in private flour demand also was reported and additional government flour purchases are expected over the week-end.

New Offerings

Stanahan, Harris & Co., Inc. of New York and Barclay, Moore & Co. of Philadelphia are offering a new issue of $700,000 City of Altoona, Pennsylvania, 2¾ per cent funding bonds dated July 1, 1940 and due July 1, 1941 to 1950, at prices to yield from 1.00 per cent to 2.50 per cent according to maturity. The bonds are redeemable in whole or in part on any interest date on 30 days' notice in inverse numerical order at 105 and interest.

Union Securities Corporation, Equitable Securities Corporation and Roosevelt & Weigold, Incorporated, are offering $608,000 City of Indianapolis, Indiana 1¾ per cent Refunding Bonds of 1940 at prices to yield 0.40 per cent to 1.75 per cent, according to maturity. The bonds, dated July 1, 1940, mature in the amount of $31,000 annually from January 1, 1941-1960 inclusive, and in the amount of $19,000 on January 1, 1961.

Shields & Company heads a group that is offering a new issue of $479,500 City of Jackson, Mississippi 2½ per cent Municipal Separate School District Bonds, due serially from June 1, 1941-55 inclusive, at prices to yield 0.65 to 2.60 per cent, according to maturity. Other members of the offering group are Mississippi Valley Trust Company, M. A. Saunders & Company, Inc., Leftwich & Ross, and W. R. Stephens Investments.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Industrial securities dipped in the stock market today as the possibility of factory damage by air raids curbed demand. Selling was limited, however, and declines moderate. British Government bonds moved irregularly with the long-dated issues under pressure after recent brisk advances. Oils steadied after a heavy opening. Most rubbers were unchanged and kaffirs improved in late trade after a shaky start. In the foreign bond list, Brazilian loans rose as much as 2 points.

Liverpool: Cotton futures closed 5 points higher to 15 lower today. The spot month advanced on buying inspired by heavy shipments of staple to spinners and concern over replenishment of stocks.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	1	56	56	56	+ ½
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	2	41	40	40	Jun17
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	8	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	Jun20
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	17	17	17	Jun14
19½	12½	Addressog (1.40)	3	12⅞	12½	12⅞	Jun15
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	6	39½	38¾	39½	+ ¼
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun17
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	67	4⅛	4	4	
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	1	7½	7½	7½	
14⅝	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	8	8	8	
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	4	10¾	10	10	Jun20
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl (½e)	7	22⅜	21½	22⅜	+1¼
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (¼e)	1	7½	7½	7½	Jun19
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	152	151	151	+1
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	2	9⅛	9	9	Jun20
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	1	11½	11½	11½	— ⅜
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	5	6	5⅞	6	
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	2	58	58	58	Jun13
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (½e)	15	28	27¾	27¾	— ¼
16	11	Alpha Cem (½e)	3	12	12	12	Jun19
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	5	1½	1⅜	1⅜	Jun20
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	10½	10½	10½	Jun18
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	4	44½	44	44	Jun20
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.60e)	5	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	
75	41¾	Am Airlines	8	60	59½	59½	— ½
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	4	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ¼
9⅜	5¼	Am Bosch	5	5¾	5½	5½	+ ⅛
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.70e)	1	35½	35½	35½	Jun20
116½	67	Am Can (4)	5	98½	98	98⅛	Jun20
176½	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	171	171	171	Jun18
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	6	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	+ ¼
51¾	34	Am Car pf	6	41½	41½	41½	
23½	13½	Am Ch&C (.80e)	4	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	Jun17
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	4	120	119	120	+2
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jun19
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	3	4½	4½	4½	Jun19
15¾	8	Am Crys S (¼e)	1	9½	9½	9½	Jun18
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jun19
6⅝	3½	Am European	5	3½	3½	3½	Jun17
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jun20
24¼	9⅛	A&FP $6pf(.60k)	3	12⅜	12	12	Jun20
28¼	10¾	A&FP $7pf(.70k)	8	15¼	14⅝	15	Jun20
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	3	3½	3⅜	3½	Jun20
50½	23	Am Haw SS (1a)	3	24	24	24	— ¾
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	6	4¼	4¼	4¼	
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	6	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	Jun20
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	1	50½	50½	50½	Jun18
3⅞	1⅜	Am Ice	1	2	2	2	Jun18
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	3	19¼	19	19	Jun17
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	6	3	3	3	— ⅛
45	30	Am In Ill (1.35e)	4	30	30	30	M'y24
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	Jun20
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	4	13	13	13	
63	38	Am Loco pf (1k)	3	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	Jun19
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	1	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅜
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun20
25	12¾	Am Metal (1e)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
121	116	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	95	95	95	Jun19
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	9	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf(38⅜k)	1	48	48	48	— ¼
54	28¼	APL $5pf 2.81¼k	6	43¾	42¾	42¾	Jun20
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad & St S	25	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ¼
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	5	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
70	48¼	Am Saf R (.80)	3	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	Jun18
12¾	7	Am Saf R (.80)	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jun20
11⅜	⅜	Am Seat (½g)	4	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(1¼k	6	37½	37	37	— ⅜
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	128½	128	128	Jun19
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	2	53	53	53	Jun17
33⅜	19½	Am Steel F (½e)	6	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅜
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (¾e)	5	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jun20
17¼	11	Am Stove (½e)	1	11½	11½	11½	Jun13
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
93	74⅞	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	76	76	76	+1
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	4	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Jun18
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	8	156½	156	156½	— ½
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	1	74	74	74	+ ½
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	6	75¼	75	75¼	Jun20
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	3	140	140	140	Jun19
5¾	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	8	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	Jun19
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	19	8	8⅛	8½	+ ¼
101½	83⅛	Am W W pf (6)	1	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	Jun11
12	6	Am Woolen	8	9¼	9	9	
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	5	39⅞	39	39¾	+ ⅝
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
45½	35	Am Z p pf (2½k)	1	37	37	37	Jun12
32	18	Anaconda (¾e)	17	21⅛	20¾	21	— ⅛
41¼	20	Anacon W & C	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	Jun20
22⅜	12½	Anchor H (.15e)	1	14	14	14	— ½
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	1	11	11	11	Jun17
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun19
35½	23	Arch-D-M (.70e)	2	25	25	25	Jun17
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	100	100	100	Jun20
7⅜	4	Armour Ill	5	5	5	5	+ ¼
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	8	43	38½	42½	Jun20
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	22⅝	Arm Cork (½e)	4	30	29¾	29¾	Jun20
11	6⅛	Arnold C (½e)	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	1	4½	4½	4½	
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	2	5¼	5	5	Jun20
80	74¾	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	80	80	80	M'y 8
85	49½	As DG2pf(11½k)	5	50	49½	50	M'y22
45	29½	Associates In (2)	3	29½	29½	29½	Jun18
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	5	16	15¾	15¾	
67½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	6	50½	50⅜	50½	+ ½
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	4	11¾	11½	11¾	— ¼
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	1	10	10	10	Jun19
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	10½	10½	10½	Jun17
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	1	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅛
110	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	107	107	107	+5
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)	3	7	7	7	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	— ⅛
80½	57	Atlas Pow(1½e)	3	61½	61½	61½	Jun17
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	1	5	5	5	Jun11
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	6	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ¼
8⅜	4⅛	Aviation Corp	5	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	

B

19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	24	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	13	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ¼
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	13	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	Jun20
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	4	9	9	9	Jun18
16⅝	8½	Barber As (½e)	2	10¼	10	10	Jun20
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅜
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.30e)	9	8¼	7¾	8	Jun20
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (⅛e)	7	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	Jun20
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	105¾	105	105	Jun 5
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	+1⅜
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem(.40e)	5	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jun20
6½	66	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Jun 5
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av (1e)	9	28⅞	28¼	28¼	— ¼
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (.90e)	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Jun20
56¾	49½	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	— ¾
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	Jun20
89¾	63½	Beth Steel (2¼e)	56	76⅝	74⅞	75¾	— ⅛
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛	+ ⅝
34½	14	Bigelow-S (1e)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jun17
22½	15	Black & Dk(1)	1	18	18	18	
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (½e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Jun20
28⅜	12⅞	Boeing Airplane	32	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	+ ⅛
29⅝	19¾	Bohn A&B (½e)	5	23	23	23	Jun19
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	19½	19½	19½	—2½
24¼	17	Borden Co (.60e)	6	18¾	18½	18½	— ⅛
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (½e)	5	15⅞	15½	15⅞	— ⅛
2¾	1	Boston & Maine	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jun11
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	3	32⅞	32¼	32⅞	— ⅛
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	1	5	5	5	Jun20
13¾	8	Bridgeport Br	16	9⅛	9	9	— ¼
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mfg (1e)	2	17	17	17	
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	31	31	31	Jun14
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	1	43	43	43	Jun18
3¾	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	18	3¼	2⅞	3¼	+ ⅜
24⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	76	20⅜	18½	20⅛	+1⅞
10⅞	49	Bklv-Man Tr pf	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	M'y14
25½	13¼	Bklyn U G (¾e)	9	17¼	16	16⅞	Jun20
37½	27	Brown Sh (1e)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	M'y24
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (¾e)	11	19½	18¾	18¾	Jun18
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	4	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	1	3½	3½	3½	
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wheel	13	5	4⅜	4¾	+ ¼
33¼	20	Bullard Co (¾e)	4	28½	28¼	28¼	— ⅜
33	17⅝	Bulova Wat '2a)	5	24⅜	24½	24½	Jun20
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	6	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	Jun20
12½	7⅜	Burr Ad M(.20e)	2	8	8	8	+ ¼
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	2	2½	2½	2½	
7⅜	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
23¼	17½	But Bros pf (1½)	1	18½	18	18½	Jun19
4⅛	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jun19
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM)Co	3	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	Jun20
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	3	11	10⅝	10⅝	Jun18

C

26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	2	18	17½	18	+ ¼
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Apr22
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	3	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla(½e)	4	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
19½	11	Camp Wy (.65e)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
23½	11¾	Can Dry	4	15	14¾	14¾	Jun20
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	3	3	3	3	
40½	29½	Cannon M (1e)	1	30½	30½	30½	
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun18
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (1¾e)	5	29¼	29¼	29¼	
3⅛	2	Car&Gen (.075e)	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
75	39¼	Case (J I)Co	4	49¾	49¾	49¾	— ¾
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	6	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅜
35½	20	Celanese (1a)	21	25½	25¼	25⅜	+ ⅜
12½	5	Celotex Corp	3	6	6	6	
26¼	18	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	Jun15
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	1	3	3	3	Jun18
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	2	5½	5½	5½	Jun18
6	3	Century Rib M	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jun 8
41½	22½	Cerro de Pas(2e)	6	28¾	28½	28½	
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
21½	10	Chain Belt (¾e)	1	19	19	19	
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.40e)	2	20½	20½	20½	Jun17
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	2	13	13	13	Jun13
42⅜	30½	Ches&Ohio(2½)	5	36⅞	36½	36⅞	+ ⅛
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	84¼	84¼	84¼	Jun17
4⅞	3¼	Ches Corp	6	4	4	4	Jun20
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1	1	1	Jun12
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	¼	Chi & N West pf	5	½	⅜	⅜	Jun19
2⅛	¾	Chi Great W pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jun18
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jun14
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun18
14⅜	8½	Chi Pneu Tool	1	9½	9½	9½	— ¼
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf(3)	5	32¼	31½	32¼	Jun19
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	41	41	41	M'y22
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun17
⅝	¼	C R I & P 6% pf	1	¼	¼	¼	Jun17
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun18
11½	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Jun18
16⅛	9	Chickasha Cot	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
6⅝	2½	Childs Co	5	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (2½e)	19	63½	62⅛	63⅛	+ ½
14¼	10⅛	City I & F .60e)	1	10½	10½	10½	Jun20
4⅛	2	City Stores	2	2½	2½	2½	Jun13
40¼	24	Clark Eq (1¼e)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.80e)	1	33	33	33	Jun20
41½	25⅛	Climax M (1.20)	12	29⅝	29¼	29¼	— ⅜
45½	25½	Cluett P (1e)	12	33	32½	33	+ ¾
131	99½	Coca-Cola(1½e)	4	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	+ ⅛
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	56¼	56¼	56¼	Jun18
20	10⅛	Colgate P (⅛)	6	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
94	94	Colg-P pf(4¼)	1	94	94	94	Jun15
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¼e)	1	22	22	22	+ ¼
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	1	16½	16½	16½	Jun20
26⅜	16	Col Br A (.90e)	6	18	18	18	+ ⅜
26¼	16	Col Br B (.90e)	1	18	18	18	+ ¼
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.20e)	15	5¾	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	76	76	76	Jun19
8½	3½	Colum Pict	3	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	Jun18
23½	14¾	Colum Ry pf(2¾)	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	Jun17
98¾	71	Col Carb (2e)	3	76	76	76	+2¼
4⅝	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	2	28	28	28	— ⅛
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	95	95	95	Jun20
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	8	34	33½	33½	— ⅝
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	2	100	99¾	100	Jun20
16⅝	8	Coml Solvents	8	9½	9¼	9¼	
1½	¾	Com'th & South	28	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
43¼	42	Com & Sou pf(3)	1	55	55	55	
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	9	29¼	29	29⅛	— ⅛
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	2	3	3	3	— ¼
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	Jun20
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	1	11½	11½	11½	Jun20
12	10	Congress Cig ct	16	12	12	12	Jun19
31½	17⅝	Consol Aircraft	16	21¼	20	20	Jun20
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	2	10	10	10	Jun19
9⅞	4⅝	Cons Cop (.15e)	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	18	26¾	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	4	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	+ ⅜
1⅛	⅜	Con Film Ind	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (½k)	2	6	5¾	5¾	Jun10
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	82	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	5½	Consol Oil (.80)	9	6½	6¼	6¼	
2¼	1	Con RR Cuba pf	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ¼
4½	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	
18½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jun20
104	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	7	95	95	95	Jun18
19½	9⅞	Container (½e)	6	12½	12¼	12½	
15⅜	7⅛	Cont Bak (A)	3	8⅛	8	8	Jun20
1⅝	¾	Cont Bak (B)	11	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jun18
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	78	78	78	Jun19
49¼	33	Cont Can (1e)	6	41⅜	41	41⅜	
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	1	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	Jun19
9¼	4⅝	Cont Dia F (¼e)	9	6¾	6½	6½	Jun20
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	33½	33½	33½	+ ½
4¾	2	Cont Motors	9	3	3	3	+ ⅛
25	16⅛	Cont O Del (½e)	14	17¾	17½	17¾	
33	18½	Cont Steel (½e)	1	25	25	25	Jun19
25¼	15½	Cop'weld(.40e)	1	19	19	19	Jun20
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	54	54	54	Jun17
65⅛	44½	Corn Prods (3)	6	50	49⅞	50	
179	165	Corn Prod pf (7)	2	171½	170	171½	Jun19
7½	4	Coty Inc (¼e)	5	5	5	5	
1½	¾	Coty Internat'l	1	¾	¾	¾	Jun19
24¼	13	Crane Co	8	15¼	15¼	15¼	
105	75	Crane cv pf (5)	1	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	Jun15
32¾	23	Cream of Wh (2)	5	25⅛	25	25⅛	Jun18
7¾	3⅜	Crosley Corp	1	4½	4½	4½	Jun17
38⅞	18⅜	Crown

Commerce and Finance

Morgenthau Says U. S. Has Finance Formula for Defense Plans

Business and Industry

U. S. Financial Preparedness Declared Vital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Raising large sums of money in this country for our national defense program emphasizes the need for economy in every other direction, Frank M. Mayfield, President of the National Retail Dry Goods Association who employ some 750,000 men and women in the retail stores of the country. He spoke at the annual conference of the association meeting here recently.

Financial preparedness was pointed to as urgently needed at once. "The greatest potential danger to this country lies in its public debt," declared Mr. Mayfield. In discussing the need for economy in state and local government as well as federal, he told how his own association, though its members would like to see the federal government extend its long range weather forecasting, declined to ask for it because such a service would involve an extra cost to the government of $150,000.

Taxes Are High

Recognizing that taxes in this country must be heavy for a long time to come, Mr. Mayfield declared that taxation is now reaching an uneconomic level, that the trend of federal, state, and local taxes is still upward even beyond the present 20 per cent of the national income. If this continues, he said, retrenchment in nonessentials will be imperative.

A general rise in price levels was predicted by the official. "According to the last available figures," he said, "wholesale prices in Great Britain have risen steadily since the beginning of the war and are 32 per cent higher than last August. In Canada they have risen 15 per cent. Before the invasion of the Netherlands the rise there was 24 per cent and in Switzerland 20 per cent, and in Japan 17 per cent."

Mr. Mayfield urged retailers to take steps to "steady the rise, to avoid the stigma of profiteering, and to inform the public of the true facts."

Emmett F. Connely, President of the Investment Bankers Association of America, said that in our new defense program the paramount need was for efficient management of production, and careful synchronization of industrial processes with the needs of defense.

Would Mobilize Leaders

"There is only one way to set up an effective preparedness program," declared Mr. Connely, "and this is to mobilize the best industrialists in the country, give them the 'green light,' and tell them to go to work. Concerning the recent appointment of an advisory committee by President Roosevelt of outstanding industrial leaders, Mr. Connely declared that he doubted whether they could do more than "advise." "It is not at all clear," he continued, "that they are to have any real authority, whereas they should be the 'operating committee' clothed with full power and authority to act with the minimum of red tape." He urged retailers to insist that their representatives in Washington turn this job over to experienced workmen who know how to do the job.

Prof. D. J. Duncan, Professor of Marketing at Northwestern University, told the retailers that a Fascist victory this summer would weaken American prices this fall, while a continuation of the war, on the other hand, would boost prices through the fall and later months to come.

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North China Viewed Laboring Under Oppressing Conditions

PEIPING, North China (AP)—Although subject to the most intensive Japanese development of any of the occupied areas, North China today has the outward appearance of being flat on its economic back.

Stunned and ravaged by the war, it has been plagued with drought, floods, and grasshoppers.

Living costs of the common people have increased almost four-fold since 1936. The fiat currency introduced by the Japanese has fallen to one-third of its original buying power. Wages of the common people have increased at most only 50 per cent

Large sections of the population are either going hungry or existing on food commonly fed only to horses and cattle.

So much for the common Chinese people. They hoard what little food they can, trust that the currency in which they are paid will not collapse, and complain only to each other and without open rebellion.

Japanese Feel Pinch

What of the conquering Japanese?

They, too, are feeling the pinch. Their plans for developing North China are being repeatedly altered and scaled down as they realize their own limitations.

Their cotton program, formerly one of the brightest Japanese hopes for this region, is commonly admitted a failure. Guerrillas in the producing areas got farmers to raise food instead of cotton. Result: very little Chinese cotton for Japanese mills.

This year the Japanese are starting all over again, distributing over 600 tons of cotton seed to farmers in certain areas. If last year's tactics are repeated, the farmers will be compelled to grow the cotton throughout the entire designated acreage and sell it at Japanese prices.

North China is rich in coal. Japan is chronically short of it. The Japanese are taking all they can get for transport to Japan; still there is not enough for Japanese needs. Meanwhile, coal is expensive and scarce here. Even Mukden, near one of the largest coal mines in the world, has a shortage of coal.

To Raise Coal Output

Typical of Japanese efforts to meet the situation are plans for increasing the coal output of North China 20 per cent during 1940, and at the same time increasing shipment of it to Japan by 40 per cent. This will undoubtedly mean less coal and more expensive coal for North China, which produces it.

Iron production here, according to Japanese figures, is living up to Japanese predictions made two years ago. The Lungyen works west of Peiping (grabbed from the Chinese) is producing around 100 tons of pig iron daily. But it is not enough. The Japanese are talking of building another and larger plant elsewhere.

Japanese control the Chinese Government salt monopoly near Tientsin, and presumably secure all the salt they need from this source. But the same cannot be said of the wool monopoly they have instituted here and in Inner Mongolia, as little wool now comes to them. Chinese and Mongol producers are reported to be either hiding it or exporting it to Soviet Russia via camel caravan.

Japanese are expanding transportation facilities, mostly in railway rolling stock, as the lack of these has seriously hampered development of the principal industries they want to create or enlarge. However, after being in occupation for almost three years, there has been little improvement in the amount of rolling stock, despite the fact that much of it was seized from the Chinese originally.

Last summer the Japanese announced construction of a new industrial zone (to be made up entirely of Japanese factories) in the east suburbs of Peiping, "where a veritable forest of smokestacks would arise to bring prosperity to North China."

Today, only one factory is being built. That is a tobacco factory which, Japanese hope, will absorb the huge business of the British-American Tobacco Company.

Chinese farmers are still planting wheat across projected sites of other plants.

Shortage of Materials

Illuminating are the suggestions for Japanese builders made by the Japanese chief engineer of the North China construction monopoly:

(1) Cement is scarce and we cannot get any this year from Japan. Use slaked lime mixed with mud.

(2) Iron is most difficult of all to obtain. Get along without it. Build along temporary lines. After iron becomes available you can rebuild on a permanent basis.

(3) Brick and tile, produced locally like lime and mud, are the most plentiful. Use them instead of wood, which is very expensive and scarce.

Besides shortage of materials and transport, the Japanese face serious obstacles in finance.

The currency of the Federal Reserve Bank of China, which they have created, has been made the sole legal tender for North China. A similar fiat currency circulates in inner Mongolia. Frequently the Japanese find they cannot buy the produce of North China with this currency.

The value of the FRB dollar has fallen to around U. S. $.055 on the open market. This increases the local price of imported goods tremendously.

The Japanese produce a considerable amount of the industrial machinery needed for development of North China. But much of it must be imported from countries demanding gold payments, and industries which the Japanese hope to develop cannot become paying propositions until this necessary machinery is obtained.

Through the operations of the Federal Reserve Bank the Japanese obtain a considerable slice (10 per cent) of all foreign exchange involved in import and export transactions carried on by foreign merchants here, but this cannot begin to meet the demands of a section of the country which habitually imports more than it exports.

The effect of this adverse foreign exchange factor on the food situation alone is having serious repercussions. American flour laid down off the coast of North China cost U. S. $1.25 per 48-pound bag, which at the present rate of exchange makes it cost the importer there FRB $21.83, not counting his commission, cost of transportation to the consuming areas, and retailer's profit.

Grain About Exhausted

As present stocks of wheat, rice, and substitute grains are virtually exhausted in North China, someone is going to have to foot an enormous bill for flour imports. For, according to Japanese figures, North China consumes 3,000,000 such bags of flour every month.

The foreign observer who tries to ascertain what, if any, measures the Japanese may be taking to remedy this situation finds only vague, if cheerful, plans and generalizations and is tempted to conclude that they are doing very little. As far as the Japanese have been able to produce creditable evidence, they plan to bring in flour from Japan, and are actually bringing in a small amount. However, as Japan habitually consumes more wheat than she can produce, this would not seem likely to meet the monthly demand of North China for 3,000,000 bags of flour.

As far as visible evidence is available, it would appear that the Japanese continue to use available foreign exchange to back up FRB currency and to purchase the industrial goods and war materials they need themselves, and largely monopolize the limited transport facilities for the importation of such Japanese goods as candy, piece goods, and other typical Japanese products, and for the export of such Chinese products as they can obtain here and sell abroad.

Grand Jury Indicts Individuals Trying To Evade Income Tax

NEW YORK (AP)—Howard C. Hopson, founder of the giant Associated Gas and Electric System, three other individuals and an investment company owned by Mr. Hopson and his family have been indicted by a federal grand jury for conspiracy to defraud the government of $1,886,405.39 in income taxes on profits of more than $17,000,000 in 1929.

Named with Mr. Hopson were Garrett A. Brownback, George M. Le Pine and Edward F. Huber, all members of the law firm of Travis, Brownback and Paxson, and the International Public Utility Investing Company, Ltd.

The indictment alleged that several Associated Gas and Electric subsidiaries were co-conspirators, but they were not made defendants.

Mr. Hopson, Mr. Brownback, Charles M. Travis and Frederick S. Burroughs, a banker, were charged by the same grand jury on May 9 with having used the mails to defraud the Associated system, its security holders and customers out of more than $20,000,000 through a series of complicated security transactions.

Hugh A. Fulton, special assistant to the U. S. Attorney General, said the indictment was a companion bill to the mail fraud indictment in that the mail fraud bill charged the defendants made illegal profits at the expense of the Associated system while the income tax bill alleged that the government was defrauded of taxes due from those illicit profits.

American Woolen Co. Gets U. S. Contract

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The American Woolen Company has received three U. S. Army contracts for olive drab woolen and worsted cloth on which bids were opened here June 14, officials of the quarmaster depot announced.

The contracts were among 47 awarded for 10,241,000 yards of cloth. The American Woolen Company contracts were:

Eight 200,000 lots of 32-ounce overcoating at $2.46, $2.47, $2.51, $2.56, $2.61, $2.66, $2.675, and $2.70, net.

Two 250,000 lots of olive drab 18-ounce serge at $2.495 and $2.565, net.

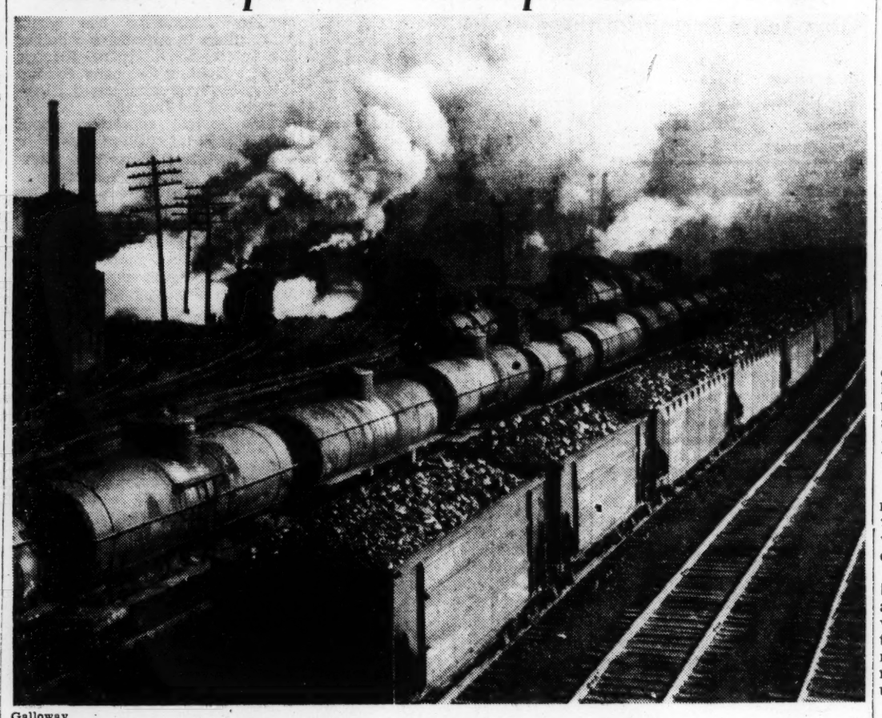
Two 250,000 lots of light shade, 18-ounce serge at $2.425 and $2.45.

U. S. Lead Production In May Shows Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of lead in the United States in May totaled 46,268 tons, compared with 35,423 in April and 46,006 in May, 1939, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics announced.

Domestic shipments in May aggregated 46,919 tons against 46,496 in April and 40,124 a year ago. Stocks on hand at the end of the month amounted to 62,955 tons compared with 63,610 in April and 129,270 in May, 1939.

Roads Prepare for Transportation Needs



Galloway

Oil and Coal Cars in Railroad Yards at Cleveland

Excess Reserves At New Record High; Heavy Gold Imports

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported a $160,000,000 increase in the banks' lendable excess reserves last week to a record total of $6,770,000,000.

The increase was due to heavy gold imports.

The board's statement said:

"During the week ended June 19 member bank reserve balances increased $202,000,000. Additions to member bank reserves arose from increases of $342,000,000 in gold stock, $16,000,000 in reserve bank credit, and $2,000,000 in Treasury currency, offset in part by increases of $24,000,000 in money in circulation, $33,000,000 in Treasury deposits with Federal Reserve banks, $4,000,000 in Treasury cash, and $97,000,000 in nonmember deposits and other federal reserve accounts. Excess reserves of member banks on June 19 were estimated to be approximately $6,770,000,000, an increase of $160,000,000 for the week.

"Holdings of United States Government bonds, direct and guaranteed, decreased $4,000,000 for the week."

Japan to Combat Competition Of Synthetic Silk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Japanese silk interests are expressing concern over the development in the United States of new synthetic fibers which compete with natural silk, according to Vice-Consul J. L. Goetzmann, at Yokohama, Japan.

In an article which has just appeared in the local press, an executive of the Central Raw Silk Society of Japan emphasized the necessity of a strong controlling agency in the domestic silk industry, including silk growers, reelers, weavers and distributors. Should this plan materialize, he pointed out, the price of silk could be stabilized and the natural product placed in a position to meet future competition from synthetic silks.

In line with the keen interest evinced in Japan over new synthetic fibers, a large local spinning company has announced the development of a new silk substitute by its fiber research institute. Reports state that this new product is made from coal, air and water, but indicate that it is not as satisfactory as the latest synthetic fibers developed in the United States, although cheaper to manufacture.

Railroad Industry Declared Ready for Any U. S. Exigency

WASHINGTON (AP)—The railroad industry reported that it was prepared to meet the nation's transportation needs—to handle increased traffic resulting from the national defense program or even from American participation in war.

"We're ready to go to bat right now," M. J. Gormley, Executive Assistant of the Association of American Railroads, told reporters.

Sharing Mr. Gormley's view was John J. Pelley, president of the association, who told the association's directors that he thought the railroads were "adequately equipped" to meet any demands that might be made upon them.

Railroads Ready

"The railroads are always in a state of national defense," said Gormley. "They must be or they could not handle the fluctuations in the commercial traffic that they have from season to season and from year to year."

While regarding the roads as prepared to meet any emergency, Mr. Pelley disclosed that the association had undertaken a new general survey of equipment. Only a few replies have been received, but they indicate that the carriers contemplate placing orders in the near future for thousands of additional freight cars.

Already 27,809 new freight cars have been placed in service this year, while 17,460 others are on order.

As an example of the railroads' ability to meet sharply increased demands for transportation, Gormley cited their experience last year. Cars loaded in one week in mid-May totaled 555,396, the figure jumping to 861,198 in the peak week of October—an increase of 55 per cent. This increase, he said, was the heaviest that ever occurred in such a short period of time. (Cars loaded in the week ended May 25 this year totaled 687,490.)

Learned Lesson

The big lesson learned from the world war years of 1917-1918, Mr. Gormley believes, was that the transportation plant "should always be considered and used as an instrument of mobility and not as a storage facility."

Congestion of freight traffic resulted, he said, from the shipment of materials and supplies far beyond the ability of the receivers to unload promptly. At one time more than 200,000 cars were tied up, reducing the transportation capacity 20 to 25 per cent.

In order to avoid such congestion in the future, the association has worked out an embargo and permit system designed to prevent the accumulation of loaded cars.

Texas, Louisiana Plan Curtailment Of Oil Production

DALLAS (AP)—Some oil states are headed for apparent new production peaks, but Texas and Louisiana prepared to trim their output until warring Europe resumes taking its quota.

California and Illinois neared new highs. The California retail price of gasoline tumbled 1½ to 2½ cents a gallon a few days ago.

Oklahoma produces under an oil compact commission 90-day agreement. Her production was off about normally for the season.

Pennsylvania cut the price of crude 25 cents a barrel, the second such cut this month. Production of the eastern state's All-Eastern field and Bradford-Alleghany field continued unabated.

By declaring two production holidays this month, June 23 and 30, and five next months, the Texas Railroad Commission hoped to trim Texas production to 1,300,000 barrels a days, a drop of 195,964 barrels daily. The commission considered closing the state's 92,000 wells until crude stocks were lowered.

Conservation Commissioner B. A. Hardey of Louisiana said that state's production will be lowered next month. In June Louisiana produced 280,166 barrels a day.

Producers in Texas and Louisiana expected British tankers to begin taking crude because of the Mediterranean closing, which also nipped the Italian market.

Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Arkansas, New Mexico, and Wyoming had ready mid-continent markets for their production.

The American Petroleum Institute reported the Oklahoma average daily crude production at 399,550 barrels for the week ended June 15 This represented a drop of 37,700 barrels.

Other production estimates included: California 636,800 barrels daily, Illinois 478,491; New Mexico 106,700; Wyoming 70,900 and Arkansas 46,000.

May Cotton Spinning 89.4 P. C. Capacity

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that the cotton spinning industry operated during May at 89.4 per cent of capacity, on a 2-shift, 80-hour-week basis, compared with 92.1 per cent during April this year, and 81.4 per cent during May last year.

Spinning spindles in place May 31 totaled 24,805,780, of which 22,217,302 were active at some time during the month, compared with 24,921,986 and 22,301,218 for April this year, and 25,546,960 and 21,975,222 for May last year.

Active spindle hours for May totaled 8,039,565,765, or an average of 324 hours per spindle in place, compared with 8,011,952,643 and 321 for April this year, and 7,575,184,637 and 295 for May last year.

Masonite Corp. Reports Substantial Gain in Net

CHICAGO (AP)—Masonite Corporation reported an unaudited net profit for 40 weeks ended June 8 of $1,029,497, equal after dividend requirements on preferred stock to $1.78 a share of common stock. This compared with $701,303 or $1.17 a share of common stock in the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year. The Masonite Corporation, whose plant is located in Laurel, Miss., manufactures boards used as insulation for structural and finishing purposes.

Net profit for the third quarter ended June 8 was $333,566 or 58 cents a share compared with $258,380 or 44 cents for the corresponding period last year.

World Mineral Report Shows Germany Has Long Been Preparing for War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Valuable statistics on the world's production of minerals in the three years preceding the outbreak of the present European war are contained in an authoritative report recently published by the Imperial Institute, Kensington.

This report shows how Germany had long been preparing for a future war by importing metals while Britain and France were exporting them. It also shows once again how great are the Reich's deficiencies in the minerals essential for carrying on the present war.

Germany Imports

As regards iron the leading producing countries in 1938 were France, with 33,000,000 tons, United States, 28,700,000, Russia, 27,000,000, the British Empire, 21,500,000, and Sweden, 13,700,000 tons. France and Sweden were the chief exporters of iron ore while Germany imported 21,500,000 tons, and England only 5,100,000 tons in 1938.

After the United States Germany stood second in the production of steel with 23,000,000 tons, but for the present output of this same metal Germany is almost entirely limited to the minerals it can obtain from its own territory, from Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, and Poland.

If it could obtain control of the iron ore mines of Scandinavia then this problem would certainly be very much easier. But at the moment everything points to a struggle between Germany and Sweden before it can secure such booty.

Germany Needs Metals

As to the nonferrous metals the production of nickel in 1938 was divided to 94 per cent as between Canada and New Caledonia (10 per cent). Germany has very little nickel within its own borders and because of Britain's command of the seas it is now debarred from access to overseas sources.

The same thing applies to chromium though on the other hand the Third Reich can get much manganese from Russia.

Only small quantities of lead are available for Germany within its own borders and in Yugoslavia and Russia but bauxite (for aluminum) in rather large quantities can be got unimpeded from Hungary and Yugoslavia.

Though Britain is worse off than Germany for petrol the former has the advantage in that it has access through its sea-control to practically all the world's production with the exception of Russia.

RFC to Loan If Private Money Is Unavailable

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Henry Morgenthau said that the Government has "worked out a formula, satisfactory to business, for financing plant expansion for purely military purposes."

It provides, he indicated, for giving private lending institutions first chance to finance new factories for defense purposes. If private capital proved unavailable, Reconstruction Finance Corporation financing was promised.

The Treasury head declines to outline the formula in detail but he did explain that it covered a number of technical problems, such as the matter of depreciation allowances on new factories for tax computations.

He explained the plan this way: "If the Government wants a manufacturer to build a new factory to produce airplane motors, we will be glad to have private capital finance the construction.

"However, since this plant will be for purely military purposes and might involve risks that private capital might not be willing to undertake, it seems only common sense to us, that the Government ought to stand ready to put up the money, if necessary."

The Secretary's statement to a press conference supplemented previous statements by President Roosevelt and Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, that RFC money would be available wherever necessary to facilitate industrial expansion for defense purposes.

Mr. Morgenthau spoke in response to an inquiry regarding a letter sent by George L. Harrison, President of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, to the Defense Commission, urging that private lending institutions be given the opportunity to employ their huge idle resources in the defense program.

The Secretary said he had not read Mr. Harrison's letter, but gave assurance that what Mr. Harrison was asking for was something the Government always intended to grant.

Socony-Vacuum's Pay Roll Mounts To $76,099,912

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc., in 1939 paid $76,099,912 to its employees in the United States, including employees on its deep-sea American flag tankers, according to the annual report to employees made by John A. Brown, President. The company's pay roll in 1938 amounted to $75,402,199.

"In addition to the payroll," the report revealed, "the company paid out a total of $9,613,694 on behalf of the employees for present and future pensions, life insurance and old-age and unemployment taxes. Of this amount, $6,570,790 represented payments under our own annuity and insurance plans.

"The balance—$3,042,904—our company paid out to the State and Federal Governments for pensions and unemployment allowances under the Federal and State Social Security Acts," the report added.

"These figures do not include any payments or contributions made by employees themselves."

The report stated that the total investment in the company's domestic business, including working capital, amounts to $623,677,123. Thus the average cost of providing jobs to its 35,576 employees is $17,531 for each employee.

"In the company's expenditures there are only two items larger than the pay roll," the report continued. "One is the amount the company spends for its basic materials; that is, for the crude oil, gasoline and other products which it has to buy to supplement its own supply. The other is taxes."

The taxes paid by the company in the United States last year, including the sales tax on oil products collected for the State and Federal Governments, amounted to $115,330,760. The report explained that this is about three and one-third times the entire net earnings of the company last year from its world-wide operations and it is equal to $3,242 for each of the company's domestic employees.

"The gasoline taxes collected for the State and Federal Governments for example, now amount to a sales tax of about 40 per cent," the reported stated. "That means that every time you pay a dollar for gasoline, 40 cents of it goes to the government. Of course this varies in different States, depending on the amount of State tax, but this is the average."

Commonwealth & Southern Net Earnings Rise in May

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Commonwealth & Southern Corp. and its operating units have reported consolidated gross revenues for the month of May of $12,109,051, as compared with $11,133,448 for May, 1939. After deducting operating expenses, taxes, interest and other fixed charges and provision for depreciation and amortization net income was $1,007,190 as compared with $992,485 in May 1939.

For the 12 months ended May 31, 1940, consolidated gross revenues amounted to $146,109,345, as compared with $134,105,583 for the previous 12 months. After deducting operating expenses, taxes, interest and other fixed charges and provision for depreciation and amortization, consolidated net income was $13,711,071 as compared with $12,518,065.

May Auto Sales 19.4 P. C. Over 1939

DETROIT (AP)—The Automobile Manufacturers' Association reported that retail sales of passenger cars and trucks during May numbered 385,736 units, an increase of 19.4 per cent over the same month last year.

The total included 330,765 passenger vehicles.

The May sales showed a dip of 6 per cent below April of this year.

The retail sales for the first five months of this year numbered 1,765,122 units, of which 266,415 were commercial vehicles.

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WASHINGTON, PA.
ELMIRA, N. Y.
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.
NEW CASTLE, PA.
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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

N. Y. World's Capital For Monies Trade

NEW YORK (AP)—The struggle in Europe has made New York the world's capital for trading in foreign monies, and yet has cut its business in this important field of international trade to a mere fraction of its pre-war volume.

Foreign exchange dealers, whose main business is to provide American merchants with alien currencies to pay their bills abroad, calculated New York now does as much as 95 per cent of "free" trading in the currencies of the world. But they figure that the daily volume of such transactions has dropped to between $5,000,000 and $10,000,000 where $25,000,000 was a common turnover in Wall Street currency swapping before the war.

Drop in Business

One of the best informed sources of information on currency dealings said today business was "consistently less than a quarter of that before the war, and some days not over 15 per cent."

The establishment of restrictions on dealings in the pound sterling, with the British Government setting an official rate of a little above $4 to the pound, has been primarily responsible for the drying up of money trading. Much of the world's business has long been carried on in the British currency.

But completely erased from the books of currency dealers since the outbreak of hostilities are such important monetary units as the Belgian belga, the Norwegian krone, and most recently the French franc. The Netherlands guilder is useful now only in paying for imports from the Dutch colonies.

Speculation in foreign funds, never very popular in the United States, has long been a favorite medium in many European lands. Amsterdam and Zurich, Switzerland, were centers for this trade, as was London. Only Zurich remains a major factor in the business.

Of the one-time speculative dealings in currencies, one authority said:

"If you have to make a payment abroad, you do it. Otherwise you stay out of the market. The speculative element is wiped out entirely. There is no forward (future delivery) market."

Trading in currency futures has always been the chief mode of speculators' operations.

Besides New York and Zurich, the principal markets for alien monies now are in the Far East, at Hong Kong and Shanghai, with the latter the most active. But these markets do a relatively small business compared even with New York's dwindling total.

Thin Pound Market

The "free" pound, now quoted at about $3.56, against the London official buying rate of $4.02½, has an extremely "thin" market here because the uses to which it can be put are highly restricted.

Since British regulations promulgated June 8, the free pound has no longer been available to pay for imports from the United Kingdom, though it can still be used to buy in South Africa and some other British possessions, even before that time, its uses had been circumscribed.

Nearly all the buying of free sterling, currency dealers report, has been to cover short positions. That is, speculators who had sold the money for future delivery are now buying it to make delivery on their contracts.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
14 3¼s 41	103.21	103.20	103.21
2 3¾s 47-43	108.12	108.12	108.12
1 3¼s 46-44 reg	109.1	109.1	109.1
1 4¼s 52-47	119.2	119.2	119.2
6 2½s 52-50	102.12	102.12	102.12
1 2¾s 54-51	107.10	107.10	107.10
1 4s 55-51	110.4	110.1	110.4
5 2¼s 53-51	103.20	103.20	103.20
6 2⅞s 60-55	107.17	107.17	107.17
35 2¾s 65-60	106.10	106.8	106.10

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Alleghany cv 5s 49	65	65	65
2 Allied Strs 4½s 51	90¼	90⅛	90⅛
5 Am&For P5s 2030	49	49	49
6 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102½	102⅜	102½
1 Am Int 5½s 49	96	96	96
14 Am T&T 5½s 43	106½	106½	106½
15 Am T&T 3¼s 66	108	107⅞	108
17 Am T&T 3¼s 61	108½	108¼	108½
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	104	104	104
2 Arm Del 4s '57	99½	98¾	99½
6 Arm Del 4s '55	99⅝	99⅛	99½
40 AT & SF 4s '95	104½	103¾	103⅝
7 AT & SF 4s 1905-55	94	94	94
4 AT & SF 4½s '48	103¼	103	103
9 A C Line 1st 4s '52	65½	65½	65½
1 A C Line 5s '45	61½	61½	61½
5 B & O 1st mtg '48 st	66	66	66
28 B & O '95 st A	26½	25¾	26⅛
10 B & O 2000 st D	26¼	25⅛	26¼
3 B & O cv '60 st	11¼	11¼	11¼
11 B & O 1st 4s '48	66⅝	66½	66½
3 B & O PLE&WV24s'51	57	55	55
2 B & O S W '50 st	43	43	43
20 Beth Stl 3½s '52	108½	108¼	108½
10 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	105	104⅞	105
15 Boston & Me 5s '67	51½	50¾	51½
3 Boston & Me 4¾s '61	51	50¾	53
14 Boston & Me 4½s '61	49	49	49
1 Boston & Me 5s '55	53	53	53
7 Boston & Me 5s '55 st	49	48¼	48¼
5 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	109	109	109
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	11	11	11
2 Buf R & P '57 st	36⅞	36	36⅞
3 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	80	79⅞	79⅞
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	80	80	80
9 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	76¾	76½	76½
11 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	76¾	76½	76½
6 Can Nor 6½s '46	88½	88¼	88¼
12 Can Pac 5s '44	88	88	88
7 Can Pac 4½s '60	52	52	52
2 Can Pac 4s perp	40¾	40¾	40⅝
8 Can N Y Pow 3¾s '62	108⅞	108¾	108¾
10 Can Pac 5s '60	40¼	40¼	40¼
12 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
2 Certain-td 5½s '48	73	73	73
13 C & O 3½s '96 D	98¾	98½	98¾
4 C & O rfg 3½s '96 E	98	98	98
18 C & O rfg 3½s '63 F	106⅛	106⅜	106⅝
1 Chi & Alton 3s '49	10½	10½	10½
2 C B & Q rfg 5s '71 A	83½	83½	83½
3 C B & Q 4½s '77	76⅞	76½	76½
1 C B & Q gen 4s '58	88¼	88¼	88¼
10 C B & Q 4s Ill '49	97	96⅞	97
2 C B & Q 3½s Ill '49	93¾	93¾	93¾
12 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	5	4⅞	5
6 CM&SP gen 4s '89	21½	21½	21½
3 Chi & NW 3½s '87	11½	11½	11½
3 CRI & P 4½s '52A ct	5	5	5
2 C T H & SE inc 5s '60	40	40	40
10 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107	107	107
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
3 Childs Co 5s '43	41½	41½	41½
547 City of NY 3s '80	95⅛	93¾	95
1 CCC&StL 4½s '77	45	45	45
5 CCC & St L 5s '93 B	70	70	70
1 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	72	72	72
1 Col & So 4½s '80	27	27	27
1 Columbia G 5s '52 May	103½	103½	103½
7 Columbia G 5s 1961	101⅛	100¾	100¾
7 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	109½	109⅛	109½
2 Con Edis 3¼s '46	106	106	106
5 Con Edis 3½s '48	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
21 Con Edis 3½s '70	105¼	105⅛	105¼
2 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
10 Consum Pow 3½s '70	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
3 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	107	107	107
2 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	107	107	107
1 Sonsln'tal Oil 2¾s 48	105	105	105
1 Crane Co 3½s 51	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 Crown Cork 4½s 48	102	101½	101½
1 Cuba RR 7½s 46	29½	29½	29½
1 Cuba RR 5s 52	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
9 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	45⅛	45	45⅛
4 Det Ed 4½s 51	108⅝	108	108⅝
1 Dul Missabe&I 3½s 62	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	108	108	108
2 Elec Auto Lt cv 4s 52	106¾	106¾	106¾
4 Erie rfg 5s 75	11	11	11
32 Erie gen lien 4s 96	22½	22⅛	22½
10 Erie cv 4s 53 A	19	19	19
2 Erie cv 4s 53 B	19	19	19
2 Erie&Pier R 3½s 48	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Fla E Cst 5s 74	5	5	5
10 Gen Mot Acpt3¼s 51	103	11-32	103⅞
4 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	68	67¾	68
2 Gs & Als en 5s 45	11½	11½	11½
25 Goodrich 4¼s 56	103	102¼	103
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	98½	98½	98½
7 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	85¼	85¼	85¼
2 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	101	101	101
21 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	91¼	90½	91¼
3 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	75½	75⅛	75⅛
3 Hudson Coal 5s'62 A	29½	27⅞	29½
11 Hud & Man rfg 5s 57	39	39	39
641 Huds&Man inc 5s'57	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
9 Ill Cen 4¾s'66	37	36½	37
5 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63 A	41⅝	41⅛	41⅝
2 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
2 Indus Rayon 4½s'48	103½	103½	103½
5 Interb R Tr 7s'32	75¾	75⅝	75¾
3 Interb R Tr 6s'32	32½	32½	32½
47 Interb R Tr rfg 5s'6	79½	78½	79½
2 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	8½	8½	8½
2 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	46¾	46¼	46¾
2 Int Paper 5s'55	96	95	96
18 Int T&T 4½s'52	27	26½	27
9 Int T&T 5s'55	28	27⅝	27⅝
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	11	11	11
2 Libby McN 3¼s 56	100½	100½	100½
2 Ligget & M 7s 44	123¼	123¼	123¼
5 Liggett & M 5s 51	128½	128½	128½
2 Lone Star Gas 3½s 53	109	109	109
5 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	77¼	77	77¼
1 Lou N Sc 2003 1st	97½	97½	97½
1 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	82	82	82
7 Louis & N 2¾s 2003	78½	78½	78½
1 Manhat Ry 4s 90	85	85	85
1 Marion St Shov 6s 47	74½	74½	74½
1 Mead Corp 4½s 55	102¾	102¾	102¾
3 Met Ed 4½s 68	109½	109	109
1 Mich Cen 4½s 79	56	56	56
17 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	103½	103	103
3 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	5	5	5
1 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	13	13½	13
1 M-K-T 4½s 78	12	12	12
18 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	22½	21⅞	22
6 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 Mob & Oh 5s 38 ct	30	30	30
50 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	100⅞	100	100¾
2 Mor & Essex 3½s 55	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
1 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	29¼	29¼	29¼
1 Nat Dairy 3¾s 51ww	106½	106½	106½

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	122.50	25.52	21.11
Net change	+.15	+.01	+.01
Previous close	122.35	25.51	21.10
1940 high	152.80	32.67	26.45
1940 low	111.84	22.14	18.03

*Preliminary.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 Nat Distill 3½s 49	102¾	102⅜	102¾
16 Natl Steel 3s 65	103¼	103⅛	103¼
13 Natl Supply 3¾s 54	102½	102¼	102½
2 N Orl Term 4s 53	61¾	61¾	61¾
1 NO Tex&M 5½s54ct	28	28	28
2 NO Tex&M 5s 35A	27	27	27
1 NO Tex&M 5s 56C ct	28	28	28
3 NY&QnsE&P 3½s65	109½	109½	109½
3 NYC rfg 5s 2013	54½	54¼	54¼
27 NYC 4½s 2013A	48	47½	47¾
1 NYC & HR 4s 42	90	90	90
3 NYC&HR 3½s 97	71¾	71¾	71¾
1 NYC&HR 3½s 97 reg	70	70	70
1 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	50¼	50¼	50¼
37 NYCh&StL 6s 41	75	75	75
5 NYCh&StL 5½s 74A	58½	58	58½
15 NYCh&StL 4½s 78	50¼	49½	50¼
13 NY Conn RR 4½s 53	104¼	104	104¼
4 NYNH&H 3½s 54	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
4 NYW&Bost 4½s 46	4	4	4
1 Niagara Falls P 3½s 66	109¾	109¾	109¾

Commodity Futures

Chicago Board

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
		Wheat			
July	78	78½	78	78¼	78⅛
Sept	78¼	78⅜	78¼	78½	78½
Dec	79¼	79½	79	79⅛	79⅛
		Corn			
July	62	62½	62	62⅛	61⅞
Sept	60	60¼	59⅞	60	59⅞
Dec	57⅝	57⅝	59⅞	60	59⅞
		Oats			
July	31¾	32	31⅝	31⅞	31⅝
Sept	29¾	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
Dec	30¼	30¼	30⅛	30¼	30⅛
		Soy Beans			
July	78	78	78	78	78
Oct	73¾	74	73¾	74	73½
Dec	74	74	74	74	73¾
		Rye			
July	41¾	42	41⅝	41¾	41¾
Sept	43½	43⅞	43⅜	43½	43⅝
Dec	46	46⅛	45¾	45¾	45⅞
		Lard			
Sept	5.77	5.92	5.77	5.85	5.70
Oct	5.85	6.02	5.85	5.95	5.80
Dec	6.02	6.15	6.02	6.10	5.95

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
	New York				
July	10.19	10.27	10.16	10.16	10.15
October	9.46	9.49	9.37	9.38	9.24
December	9.31	9.35	9.22	9.25	9.26
March	9.00	9.04	8.92	8.93	8.98
Spots 10.93.					
	Liverpool				
July	7.42	7.61	7.42	7.57	7.53
Oct	7.07	7.18	7.07	7.15	7.19
Jan	6.93	6.93	6.86	6.88	6.89
May	6.84	6.84	6.79	6.79	6.77

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
N Y July	No 3				
	1.77	1.77	1.76	1.76	1.75
Wld July	No. 4				
	1.09½	1.09½	1.09	1.09	1.07½
Wld Sept	No 4				
	1.07½	1.10½	1.07½	1.10½	1.07½

Wool Tops

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	97.0	97.4	96.8	96.9b	97.0
Oct.	94.6	94.9	94.0	93.9b	95.0
Dec.	92.8	93.2	92.8	92.4b	93.7

b—Bid.

Copper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	10.07	10.07	10.07	10.05b	10.08b
December	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.08b	10.08b
b-Bid.					

Crude Rubber

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	22.95	22.95	22.70	2270b	22.60
Sept.	20.30	20.30	20.05	20.10	20.00
b-Bid.					

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept	10.40	10.69	10.40	10.60	10.40
Dec	10.68	10.90	10.68	10.80	10.65

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	5.11	5.18	5.08	5.08	5.12
September.	5.21	5.30	5.17	5.19	5.24

Quotations for cotton, hides, and sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; for copper, rubber, cocoa, and wool tops by J. Bache & Co.; all others by the Associated Press.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, June 21 (AP)—Copper steady, electrolytic spot, Conn. Valley 11.25-50; export fas NY, 11.25-37½. Tin steady, spot and nearby 55.50; forward 53.50. Lead steady, spot, New York 5.00-5.05; East St. Louis 4.85. Zinc steady, East St. Louis spot and forward 6.25. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum, Chinese wolframite and domestic scheelite, unchanged.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Niagara Ch cv 5½s 50	100	100	100
2 Norr Sou 5s 61A	11¼	11¼	11¼
3 Norf & W 4s 96	122	121¼	122
2 Nor Am Co 4s 59	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	104¾	104¾	104⅝
27 Nor Pac 6s 2047	54⅝	54	54½
1 Nor Pac 4s'97	63½	63½	63½
2 Nor Pac 3s 2047	38⅛	38	38
2 Nor Sta Pow 3½s'67	108½	108½	108½
3 Ohio Ed 4s'65	107	107	107
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Otis Steel 4½s'62 A	68½	68½	68½
1 Pac G&E 3¾s'61	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
11 Pac Gas&El 4s'64	112¾	112½	112¾
4 Pen Co 4s'63	103	102	103
1 Pen Ohio&Det 4½s'77	98	98	98
4 Pen P&Lt 4½s'74	106½	106½	106½
8 Pen P&Lt 3½s'69	109	108¾	108¾
3 Pen RR gen 5s'68	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Pen RR gen 4¼s'31	96	96	96
11 Pen RR 4½s'84 E	96½	96	96
1 Pen RR 3¾s'70	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
90 Pen RR 3¼s'52	81⅛	80¾	81⅛
1 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	105	109	109
3 Phila Co 6s'61	105¾	105½	105¾
2 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	11	11	11
8 Philippine Ry 4s '73	4¾	4¼	4¾
13 Phillips Pet 3s '48	107¾	107½	107½
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	49	49	49
1 Pitt Young & A 4s '48	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	70⅞	70⅜	70¾
1 PorRI ■ Tb 6s '42 st ct	89½	89½	89¼
9 PorRIAT'b 6s '42 unst ct	89½	89⅛	89⅛
50 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	18⅝	18½	18⅝
15 PubSvc No Ill 3½s '68	109	109	109
8 Read 4½s '97 A	66	66	66
4 Readg 4½s '97 B	66	66	66
4 Republic Steel 5½s '54	106	105⅞	106⅞
1 Republic Steel 4½s '56	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
3 Richfield Oil 4s '52	106	105½	106
4 Roch G & E 3¼s '69	108½	108½	108½
1 StLIM&S4sR&G '33	55½	55½	55½
4 StLPac 5s '55	61	61	61
5 St L S F 4s '50A ct	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
1 SA&A Pass 4s 43	62½	62½	62½
1 San Ant Pub Svc 4s 63	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
10 Sead A L cn 6s 45	4¾	4½	4¾
3 Sea L 5s 50 st	9	9	9
7 Shell Un 2½s 54	96	95¾	95¾
1 Simmons cv 4s 52	98	98	98
8 Socony-Vac 3s64	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
3 Sou Kraft 4½s 46	101½	101½	101½
2 Sou Pac 4½s 68	38	38	38
11 Sou Pac 4½s 81	37¾	37½	37¾
3 So Pac 4½s 69	37¾	37¾	37¾
1 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	44¾	44¾	44¾
1 So Ry 6s 56	72	72	72
5 South Ry cn 5s 94	86½	86½	86½
15 South Ry gen 4s 56	51½	51¼	51½
7 S W Bell Tel 3s 68	105½	105¼	105¼
12 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	104⅛	104	104
1 Studebaker cv 6s 45	93	93	93
1 Swift & Co 3¼s 50	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
5 T RR A St L 5s 44	112	112	112
6 T RR A St L 4s 53	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
14 Tex Corp 3½s 51	104	104	104
3 Tex Corp 3s 59	105½	105½	105½
5 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞
2 Tex — Pac 5s 79 C	60	60	60
5 Tex ¾ Pac 5s 80 D	60	59½	60
1 Third Av 5s 60	16¾	16¾	16¾
4 Third Ave 4s 60	55½	55¼	55¼
1 Un El Mo 3¾s 62	108¼	108¼	108¼
5 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
1 Un Pac 3½s 70	95½	95½	95½
4 Unit Drug 5s 53	78⅜	78	78¼
2 Un Stockyards 4½s 51	85¼	85¼	85¼
18 Utah P & L 5s 44	101	100	100½
2 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	107	107	107
2 Wabash 5s 80 D	6	6	6
2 Walworth 4s 55	59	58⅞	59
1 Warren Bros 6s 41	25	25	25
18 West Pen P 5s 63E	116¾	116¾	116¾
2 West Shore 4s 2361	43½	43½	43½
2 Westchi Lt 5s 67	108½	108½	108½
5 Westn Md 4s 52	77¾	77¾	77¾
9 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	12½	12½	12½
1 Western Un 5s 51	62	62	62
1 Western Un 5s 60	61	61	61
1 Western Un 4½s 50	59½	59½	59½
1 Wh & L E 4s 49	101⅛	100⅞	101⅛

Foreign Bonds

5 Abitibi P & P 5s '53	30⅞	30¼	30¼
1 Antioquia 7s '45 ct	10	10	10
1 Argentine 4½s '48	78¼	78	78
5 Argentine 4½s '71	63	63	63
27 Australia 5s '55	41⅞	41	41⅞
9 Australia 5s '57	40¾	40¼	40¼
2 Australia 5s '56	36	35¼	36
1 Berlin City 6½s '50	14½	14½	14½
1 Berl City El 6½s '59	15¾	15¾	15¾
3 Brazil 6½s '26-57	11½	11¼	11¼
1 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	10¾	10¾	10¾
1 Brisbane 5s '57	35	35	35
2 Buen A 3s '84	36	36	36
5 Buen A 4¾s '77	42¾	42¾	42¾
3 Buen A 4½s Aug '76	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛
2 Buen A 4¾s '75	44	44	44
5 Bulgaria 7s '67	11½	11½	11½
2 Canada 5s '52	86	86	86
2 Canada 4s '60	75	75	75
4 Canada 3¼s '61	67¾	67⅜	67⅜
3 Canada 5s '68	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞
22 Canada 3s '67	65⅞	65½	65⅞
21 Canada 2½s '45	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
1 ChileMtgBk6s'61asd	10	10	10
1 ChileMtgBk6s'62asd	10	10	10
5 Chile 6s '42 asd	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 Chilean Mun 7s 60	15¼	15¼	15¼
2 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	21½	21½	21½
2 Denmark 6s '42	29	29	29
5 GerCAgrBk68OJul	15	15	15
2 GerCAgBk 6s 60 Oct	15	15	15
20 Ger Gov 5½s 65	18¾	17½	18¾
10 Ger Govt 7s 49	23	21½	23
38 Greek26s 68	15	13	15
22 Italy Pub Wk 7s '52	38⅞	38	38
11 Italy 7s 1951	57	54½	57
2 Japan 6½s '54	84	84	84
6 Papan 5½s '65	66	66	66
12 Milan City 6½s '52	40	38	39½
10 Minas Ger 6½s '58	6⅝	6½	6⅝
1 Minas Ger 6½s '59	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1 Norway 6s '44	35	35	35
2 Norway 4¼s '65	26	25⅞	26
2 Norway 4s '63	25½	25½	26
5 Orient Dev 6s '53	57	57	57
2 Panama 5½s '53	97½	97½	97½
3 Peru 1st 6s '60	6¾	6¾	6¾
36 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	7	7	7
1 Porto Alegre 8s '61	7¼	7¼	7¼
2 Prussia 6s '52	13¾	13¾	13¾
33 RioGrdoSul 6s '68	7⅛	7	7
14 Rome 6½s '52	44½	41½	44
5 Rou Inst 4½s 59 FebPd	8	8	8
1 SaoPaulCty6½s '57	6	6	6
2 SaoPauloSt 7s '56	6¾	6¾	6¾
7 SaoPauloSt 7s '40	25	24⅜	25
6 Sao Paulo St 6s '68	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 Sax St Alb 7s '45	13½	13½	13½
6 Sydney 5½s '55	55	55	55
3 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	58½	58½	58½
2 Uruguay 6s '60	45	45	45
3 Urug 4¼s 4½s '78	37	37	37

Total today, 2,664,000; previous day, 4,-797,000; week ago, 5,088,200; year ago, 5,281,650; two years ago, 8,083,600; Jan. 1 to date, 817,978,850; year ago, 807,324,-700; two years ago, 827,804,805.

Int'l Hydro Hearing Set for July 16

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission has begun proceedings to determine whether the International Hydro-Electric System Holding Company System is unnecessarily complicated. Hearing was set for July 16.

This system comprises about $600,000,000 of utility assets in Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island.

Among the questions posed by the commission were whether International Hydro-Electric System should be discontinued and how it might be accomplished, and what further action might be necessary to insure that the structure of the holding company system will not be unnecessarily complicated or the voting power unfairly distributed.

International Hydro-Electric System is a subsidiary of Joseph B. Ely, C. Brooks Stevens, and Henry G. Wells, as trustees under a trust agreement which is a registered holding company. System owns approximately 88 per cent of the voting securities of New England Power Association and in addition controls a number of other companies.

Twin Coach Reports Order Backlog Over $3,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KENT, Ohio—Twin Coach Company, manufacturer of urban transportation vehicles, reports a backlog of orders as of June 15 of slightly in excess of $3,000,000, according to Ross Schram, Vice-President in charge of sales and advertising. The company has thus far in 1940, delivered transit vehicles totaling $3,018,629 in value.

Vehicles on order include fleets for Pacific Electric Railway Company, Los Angeles, Calif.; Jamaica Buses, Inc., Jamaica, Long Island; Northern Indiana Railway, South Bend, Ind.; Syracuse Transit Corporation, Syracuse, N. Y.; Milwaukee Electric Railway & Transport, Milwaukee, Wis.; Denver Tramways, Denver, Colo.; Georgia Power Company, Atlanta, Ga.; Orange Street Transportation Company, New Haven, Conn.; Carolina Power & Light Company, Raleigh, N. C.; Nashville Coach Company, Nashville, Tenn.; Southern Indiana Gas & Electric, Evansville, Ind.; Omaha & Council Bluffs Street Railway, Omaha, Neb.; Lincoln Traction Company, Lincoln, Neb.; Overlake Transit Service, Bellevue, Wash.; Bluebird System, Inc., Chicago, Ill.; Surface Transportation Corporation, New York, N. Y.; Westchester Street Transportation Company, New York, N. Y.; Steinway Omnibus Corporation, New York, N. Y.; New York State Railways, Utica, New York.

Boston Stocks

June 21

| Div. in $ | |

Sight of England Cheers Refugees Fleeing France

ABOARD AN UNNAMED SHIP AT A SOUTHERN ENGLISH PORT, June 21 (AP)—Nearly 1,500 British and foreign refugees from the invaded France, crammed on the narrow decks of a ship intended to accommodate only 180, raised a full-throated cheer as they sighted the green hills of Cornwall.

Before the ship arrived from France last night, food and water were running short, German bombers had attacked them and these refugees—including at least 500 women with young children—had slept for three nights on open decks as the rescue ship plowed its way homeward under destroyer escort.

In every corner of the cabin accommodations, they lay wrapped in rugs, coats and even mats off the floors. Passengers huddled in companionways, on stairs and every available square foot of the decks.

All Classes Represented

There were British families from Paris and the Riviera, students from Geneva, French, Czechs, and Polish and German Jews.

There were sailors, marines, Army officers from units of the British Expeditionary Force, women ambulance drivers, and Imperial Airways officials.

There also were the original passengers—settlers and Government officials from East Africa—who cheerfully surrendered their cabins to refugees, many of whom seemed all but exhausted from their flight across France.

Each had his own story of adventure or private sorrow.

For 28 hours the ship waited near Bordeaux while refugees poured aboard.

Attacked by Plane

One tender was alongside when a German plane suddenly swooped from the sky and tried to rake the ship's crowded length with machine-gun fire.

No one was hit.

French fighters chased the plane away and a few minutes later it was seen falling in flames, hit by guns of a British cruiser which was embarking members of the British Embassy staff across the bay .

All night the boat lay at anchor at the mouth of the moonlit harbor while passengers nervously expected to be bombed at any minute.

About 1 a. m. shrill whistles sounded the "alert" and the ship shuddered as her anti-aircraft gun began blazing away at a low-flying plane believed to be dropping magnetic mines in the sea around her.

A nearby jetty was bombed, and passengers who crowded to the rail saw a plume of jet-black smoke rise to the sky.

More Refugees Arrive

At dawn more refugees scrambled up the dangerously-swaying accommodation ladder. One woman dropped her gasmask overboard as she climbed the ladder.

Laughing French sailors tried in vain to retrieve it, but she cried: "Never mind. That's a good omen."

A man in a fur-collared coat demanded at the top of the gangway: "Is this a one-class boat?"

"Decidedly," an officer replied, waving toward the hundreds already jammed on the decks.

Volunteers Share Work

Volunteers tackled the food problem in the limited galley, preparing and serving lunches where they could.

The ship had just about enough food to last on limited rations, although it was a month overdue, having been routed via Capetown, South Africa, instead of through the Mediterranean Sea.

The hungry were divided into 10 "sittings." Everyone had the same fare in two meals a day.

When the ship glided into the English bay, six Spitfires (fighter planes) roared a welcome in close formation overhead.

Public Relations Courses Slated on Pacific Coast

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—For business executives and other persons interested in the technique of public relations, four short courses will be offered this summer along the length of the Pacific Coast, under auspices of the American Council on Public Relations.

The courses, consisting of lectures and discussion forums, will deal with such topics as "Public Opinion and Propaganda," "Consumer Relations," and "Industrial Relations."

The programs of the four courses will be similar; they will be held at widely separated points for the convenience of those residing in the different areas. The schedule is as follows: University of Washington, Seattle, July 8-19; Reed College, Portland, Ore., July 22-Aug. 2; Stanford University, Palo Alto, Calif., Aug. 12-23; and University of California at Los Angeles, Aug. 26-Sept. 6.

Similar courses were offered on three of these campuses last summer and at Milwaukee, Wis., last February.

On the faculty for all the courses will be: Rex F. Harlow, lecturer on public relations, Stanford University, who is also President of the American Council on Public Relations; Harwood L. Childs, Associate Professor of Politics and Chairman of the Editorial Board of Public Opinion Quarterly, Princeton University; Mabel G. Flanley, Eastern Director of Consumer Relations, the Borden Company, New York; Don D. Lescohier, Professor of Economics, University of Wisconsin, and Russell L. Greenman, consultant on management-government relations, McKinsey & Co., New York.

The daily program consists of lectures in the afternoons and discussion forums in the evenings.

Right Home for Right Child

Continued from Page 1

icy and plan to meet the present emergency," the Committee said. "The organization and individuals who have joined together in this movement represent a cross-section of all religious faiths in this country. This is in the truest sense a nonsectarian, nonpartisan movement inspired solely by the desire to rescue children—whoever they may be and wherever they may be—from disaster by all practicable means at our disposal.

"We wish to emphasize at the outset that all those participating in this movement are keenly aware of the needs and problems of American youth. Many of us have been closely identified with efforts to better the situation of American children throughout the country.

"We have undertaken this added responsibility in the deep conviction that the mobilizing of the spontaneous desire to rescue at least some of Europe's children from the fearful fate of bombs and shell fire that awaits them can in no way detract from or diminish efforts to meet the needs of American youth. There must be no slackening of services to American children—governmental and private—which must be maintained and expanded wherever they are inadequate. With the constant goal before us of providing fully adequate care for children in the United States as well as aiding the children of Europe, we are confident that American youth itself will rise to share and give according to its ability in this dire emergency."

Among those serving with Mrs. Roosevelt are the Most Rev. Barnard J. Sheil, Senior Auxiliary Bishop of the Archdiocese of Chicago; Winthrop W. Aldrich, President of the Allied Relief Fund, Inc.; Mrs. Dorothy Bellanca, Vice-President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; Dr. Frank Kingdon, Director of the American Division of the Save the Children Union; Shepard Morgan, Vice-President of Chase National Bank; Clarence E. Pickett, Executive Secretary of the American Friends' Service Committee; George L. Warren of the President's Advisory Committee for Political Refugees; Louis S. Weiss, attorney, City Industrial Relations Board; Dr. William Haber, Director of the Jewish Refugee Service, and Miss Agnes King Inglis of the American Friends' Service Committee.

Welfare organizations represented at the conference included the American Committee for Christian Refugees, the Friends of Children, Inc., The German-Jewish Children's Aid, the (Roman) Catholic Youth Organization, the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, the American Friends' Service Committee (Quakers), the English-Speaking Union, the Foster Home Department of the New York Children's Aid, the New York Association for Jewish Children, the State Charities Aid Association, the Children's Center of New Haven, the Nonsectarian Foundation for Refugee Children, the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, the Citizenship Educational Service, the Peace Haven Committee, the Nonsectarian Committee for German Refugee Children, the Allied Relief Fund, the Spence Adoption Society, the Unitarian Service Committee, the Child Placing Agency, the Committee for Catholic Refugees, the International Migration Service, the National Council of Jewish Women, the Dominican Republic Settlement Association, Inc., the Babies Hospital, the National Refugee Service, the Living Church, and the Queen Wilhelmina Fund.

Several offers of estates to house groups of children have been received from residents of New York, a spokesman of the Committee disclosed. Among these are Mrs. Charles Fowler, a director of the Students' International Union, who announced yesterday that Dunderberg Farm, her 600-acre estate near Stony Point, New York, was available and probably would accommodate 100 children.

Utah Autos Must Have Safety Glass

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OGDEN, Utah—As part of a State-wide campaign to reduce accidents, new autos sold in Utah must be equipped with safety glass in all doors, windows and windshields, under a ruling of the State Road Commission. In addition, all replacements of glass in motor vehicles sold since Jan. 1, 1936, must be with safety glass.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

OPPORTUNITY for small group of children to enjoy summer vacation in country near sea shore; exceptional attention given to care and supervision of children. For information write—Edith L. Capen, North Scituate, Mass. Telephone Scituate 917

HOUSES FOR SALE

PIEDMONT, CALIF.—12 rooms, 4-car garage, elevator; garden 125x400; luxurious; exclusive district; modern; $30,000.00. OWNER, Box S-285, Suite 815, 625 Market St., San Francisco.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS — Personal confidential service, low cost, terms. Write for free book, "How to Get Your Patent." L. F. RANDOLPH, Dept. 863, Washington, D. C.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, Beacon Hill—Unusually attractive, cool, 3-room apartment; sunny, fireplace, elevator, modern kitchenette-dinette. Capitol 8877 or 7890.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—6 rooms, partially furnished or unfurnished in 2 family house; oil burner, electric refrigeration; exclusive neighborhood. Asp. 4917.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—2-room kitchenette-dinette apt., free electric refrigeration, cross ventilation; near subway. Long. 3364.

AWNINGS AND SCREENS

SHADES, Wedding Canopies, Tents, Venetian Blinds, Summer Furniture, Weatherstripping. HOME SPECIALTIES CO., Inc., CENtre Newton 3900, Worcester 4-2897, Milford 1800, Framingham 3131 (Mass.)

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

(HAPPY HOURS)—Age 5-14; supervised activities, swimming; begins June 29th. Information, JANE BLAKE, Vales Gate, New York.

PLACE your children under expert care; swimming, boating; excellent food. MRS. E. FALCONAR, Hudson Heights, Quebec, Canada.

BUSINESS SERVICE

EXPERT accountant offers complete accounting service, small concerns, low weekly rate. Ph. Stadium 0115, Brighton, Mass. Call evenings.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

FIVE-ROOM furnished cottage, modern conveniences, beautiful view; near White Mountains; reasonable rates. DWIGHT P. CHILD, Woodsville, N. H.

COUNTRY BOARD

QUIET meditation, beautiful scenery, good food, pleasant rooms, all improvements, loving hospitality; reasonable; booklets. THE FULLER REST, Wellsboro, Pa. R. D. No. 8.

VOTER HILL FARM—Elevation 1000 ft.; all modern conveniences; large, airy rooms; excellent home cooking; plenty of fresh vegetables and milk; booklets. MRS. ARTHUR VOTER, West Farmington, Maine.

DANCING

COME, improve your dancing for vacation; social class; special rates for couples. PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 W. 67th, N. Y. C.

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsborough St., Ken. 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston. —Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

KATHERINE ILLSLEY, formerly at Hotel Brunswick, now located 25 Burbank, Boston, original designer, dressmaker; prices reasonable. Com. 0771.

HAIRDRESSERS WANTED

AN EXPERIENCED operator for permanent position; good salary to right person. Write fully, Box C-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES FOR SALE

WINTHROP CENTRE, MASS.

46 Court Rd.—Attractive, modern, 8-room home, furnished or unfurnished optional; oil heat, Frigidaire, gas kitchen; beautiful garden; corner location, near excellent bathing beach; low tax rate; sacrifice quick sale. Ph. Ocean 0474.

HOUSES TO LET

GARDEN CITY, L. I., N. Y.—7 rooms, 2 baths; nicely furnished suburban home available July-August. READ, 13 Ash St.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE HIG. 2122
Colonial Mattress Co., 606 Dudley Street, Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE quantity of new and used furniture for office or studio. Driver Desk Company, 31 West 32nd, N. Y. C.

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN

A vacation place of distinction, offers you comfort, enjoyment and refreshment; folder. MR. and MRS. E. F. ENGLE, Mgrs. Bantam Lake, P. O. Lakeside, Conn. Rates from $22.50.

HARVARD, MASS.—Attractive private home off State road, modern conveniences, glass and screen spacious piazzas; excellent food; price on application; ready July 1. Mrs. Carl Dickinson.

MARSTONS MILLS, Cape Cod, Mass.—Charm, country, seashore; attractive rooms; nr. church. Miss A. F. Webster, 307 Main St., Melrose, Mass.

SHAWMONT 17 Ocean Avenue Ocean Grove, N. J.
Special Low June Rates
Any 3 Days $2.75—4 Days $3.50
Directly on the Beach. I. A. SHAW

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
Expert Work—Tubes Tested Free
GEORGE'S, 171A Mass. Ave., Boston; Cir. 6913

REAL ESTATE

WINCHESTER, MASS. — Attractive 8-room home entirely redecorated; oil heat, garage; rent $75, sale $10,000. Ruth C. Porter, Realtor. Win. 1310. Eves. 0917.

Rooms and Apts. To Let Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

FLUSHING, N. Y., 42-37 155th St., Apt. B-12—Completely furnished 2½-room, $50.00 for July; near Fair. LU PAN. Fl. 9-7619-M.

ROOMS AND BOARD

WAKEFIELD, MASS. — Guest and vacation home, elderly people welcomed; quiet, pleasant environment; meals; near trains and bus. Crystal 1187-M.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON (Back Bay) — Uptown rooms, 228 Huntington Ave.; reasonable rates; opposite Christian Science church. Tel. Circle 6392. ALICE LIVINGSTONE.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Attractive room with lavatory, 1st floor; also other rooms; near Coolidge Corner. 53 Sewall Ave. Long. 9203. Baldwin.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 21 Winchester St.—Rooms with or without private bath; piazza; parking; meals optional. Long 9034.

hotel MINERVA
214 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opp. The Mother Church
A convenient place to stop when in Boston
Single with Bath $2.00 to $3.00
Double with Bath $3.00 to $4.00
25th Year Monitor Advertising

IN A delightful private home, excellent location on ocean front convenient to all activities and dining place, also to the Christian Science church. EDITH H. HARNED, 2 Atlantic Terrace, Cape May, N. J.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Sullivan County, N. Y.—Single and double, kitchen privileges; boating, bathing, lake on premises; reasonable. C. H. KAUTZ, R. F. D. 1.

LINDENHURST, LONG ISLAND. Merrick Rd. —Waterfront home, 6 rooms, spacious grounds, 2-car garage, sundeck, boat dock, tennis and handball courts, bathing, fishing. Owner, Goldberg, 10 W. 96th St., N. Y. C. RIverside 9-4323.

N. Y., BRONX—LIGHT, AIRY, QUIET, comfortable room; harmonious atmosphere; private bath attached; only roomer; $5.00. SEdgwick 3-1788.

NEW YORK CITY FOR WORK, SUMMIT, N. J., 45 minutes distant. FOR REST—Clean, sweet air, 500 ft. elevation; comfortable, immaculate, quiet rooms. 79 New England Ave. Tel. Summit 6-5426.

N. Y. C., 501 W. 110th St., Apt. 33 (7th floor) —Spacious, cool, single-double studios; newly decorated apartment; summer rates; near subway, buses. EVEREST, UN. 4-7930.

N. Y. C., E. Thirties—Large front room, private bath, southern exposure, in duplex apt.; no other roomers. MURRAY HILL 4-6562.

N. Y. C., 357 W. 55th St. (Apt. 5-H)—Nicely furnished, airy, cool room; all transportation lines; kitchen privileges; new building.

N. Y. C., 101 W. 55th—Desirable room for a woman. Circle 7-6300, Apt. 7A. MRS. MILLS.

VISITING N. Y. C.? $1.00 daily (six minutes Times Square). Also permanent. Irma Thompson, 925 West End (105th), ACademy 2-8182.

WOODSIDE, L. I., N. Y., 3950 60th St. (Apt. 67-B)—Airy room, attractive, twin beds, elevator, telephone; all transits; permanent or transients.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN 9600, Boston.

SHOE REPAIRING

ROYAL SHOE REPAIR
271 Mass. Ave., near Westland Ave. (Boston)
Expert Workmanship — Hat Cleaning

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, first-class references, wishes position. Write Box N-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

GENERAL man, part or full time; driver's license, single; good references; prefers small pay with board and room. 22 Winthrop Street, Medford, Mass. Mystic 1256-R.

HOLLAND gentleman, American citizen, offers services; good executive, general office experience. Write Box H-25, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

DAY worker, laundress, cleaning, or assisting at parties; colored. B. BEEKMAN, 105-15 171 St., Jamaica, N. Y. Jam. 6-0477.

NURSERY governess, capable, experienced; languages; children 3 yrs. up; household duties; excellent city references. Tr. 7-9400, Ext. 307.

STRONG, capable woman willing to do housework or practical nursing. MRS. ETTA WALL, 206 Lenox Ave., Westfield, N. J.

SUMMER BOARD

LONG ISLAND—Private home; children especially welcome — supervised if desired; ocean bathing. MRS. PANTKE, 33 Maldon Street, Malverne, L. I., N. Y.

PEAKS ISLAND, MAINE—Oceanic House, beautiful location; pleasant rooms, excellent meals; ideal for rest and study; near places of interest; $18-$25 per week.

SURREY FORGE—A charming home on quaint Cape Cod welcomes guests for week ends or vacations; short walk from beach; breakfasts optional. ALICE A. GORDON, Dennisport, Mass.

THE MANOR, Long Lake, Naples, Maine—A delightful home for rest, study, recreation; June inducements. Write MRS. MENDELSOHN.

THAYERCROFT HALL, Seagate, L. I.—Ocean front, private beach; private boat to Battery 40 min.; B. M. T. 50 min. Times Square; rooms, board. ESP. 2-9844. THAYER.

SUMMER HOMES

NEAR Ocean Park, Maine—Attractive 9 rooms, also annex; water front; modern conveniences. Box C-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER RENTALS

TO LET, Sabbathday Lake, Maine, 4-room cottage with large screened porch, fireplace, all conveniences and boat; select clientele. Inquire MRS. PARKER WAITE, 19 Frye Street, Lewiston, Maine.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SINGERS WANTED TO TRAIN—WORLD'S FAIR CONCERT; small fee. ROBERT MALONE, Col. 5-8739. R. C. A. VICTOR individual RECORDINGS. N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

BEST PRICES PAID
Furniture, Rugs, Silver, Bric-a-Brac, Books, etc. LAWNERS, 81 University Pl. GR 5-1618. N. Y. C.

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON

Holiday and Vacation Clothes
Bathing Suits—Playsuits—Slacks Sheers—House Coats—Accessories
Kathryn's FASHION SHOPPE
671 Massachusetts Ave., Opp. Library

ARLINGTON STORAGE WAREHOUSE
CAREFUL MOVING *FIREPROOF STORAGE*
20 Mill St. Arlington 0603

Dorothy Benham

MILLINERY
ARLINGTON—663 Mass. Ave
WALTHAM—433 Moody St.
MALDEN—147 Pleasant St.
QUINCY—1233 Hancock St.

Boxed Annuals and Bedding Plants
from world-wide sources at reasonable prices
G. O. ANDERSON
ARL. 3090—3091
901 Mass. Avenue, Arlington
Mystic 0600. 242 High St., Medford
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere

See the new Ford V-8 for big value features at a pleasingly low price.
CHAS. B. PERHAM
295 BROADWAY ARL. 2433

BELMONT

Cool off with crisp Garden Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Week End Savings Galore!
at the
ROYAL FRUIT STORE
451½ Common St., Belmont

BOSTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Good Bead Re-Stringing For Thirty-Five Cents!

Done with Duff's silk cable, too, which means long wear and safety for your pearls or other pet beads. This is a non-profit-making price and the work is excellent. Go to Arthur Fitt, Jeweler, 26 West Street, fifth floor.

Moving and Storage
46 Bromfield St - HANcock 8000

BRAINTREE

Wentworth & Woodland
TEXACO MARFAK LUBRICATION
FIRESTONE TIRES
BATTERIES
ACCESSORIES
Tel. Bra. 0006
Academy and Washington Sts.
• Braintree

CUTCLIFFE'S MARKET
L. H. CUTCLIFFE, Proprietor
Provisions, Fish, Poultry, Vegetables
CANNED GOODS, FRUIT
367 Washington Street Bra. 0575

BROCKTON

Edgars
Headquarters for
JANTZEN Swim Suits
for the Entire Family

'blue coal'
Brockton Ice & Coal Co.
FUEL OILS
Lawrence Street Phone 189

MASSACHUSETTS

BROCKTON

(Continued)

Storey & Co.
READY-TO-WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
COME IN AND SEE OUR STUNNING ARRAY OF SUN-LOVING BEACHWEAR
New Fashions Just Arrived
128-130 MAIN STREET

Hewett-Smith Co.
JEWELERS
Established 76 Years
Gifts for All Occasions
140 MAIN ST., BROCKTON, MASS.

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
ZORIC
Summer Service South Shore and Cape Cod
White Star Laundry Co.
TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

FORSBERG ELECTRIC CO.
General Electric Refrigerator, 6 cu. ft.
$114.95 ($1 a week) Lowest Price in G. E. History
783 Main St., Brockton, Mass. Tel. 6655

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Chestnut Hill Esso Servicenter
Vacationists! May we service your car?
On Worcester Turnpike, Cor. Boylston and Hammond Sts. One block above Benevolent Association
LON 8963

NOW IS THE TIME
to think of
Graduation Gifts—Wedding Gifts
Complete Line of Fine Watches
HOLMBERG & DOUGLAS
JEWELERS
1332 Beacon Street Coolidge Corner

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion *Flowers Telegraphed*

BROOKLINE FLOWER SHOP
710 WASHINGTON ST
TEL. ASP 5604

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bel. 2951 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FOR YOUR convenience AND protection
Safe Deposit Vaults
AT ALL OFFICES
Harvard Square
Central Square
Kendall Square
Cambridge, Mass.
Cushing Square
Belmont, Mass.
HARVARD Trust Company

Washing
Polishing
Greasing
Simonizing
Harvard Service Station
104 Mt. Auburn St., Brattle Sq. Tro. 1500

Interior Decorating Fine Furniture
At Prices You'll Find Moderate
Anderson & Ruffo
Furniture • Rugs • Draperies
30 Dunster St. at Harvard Sq. Tro. 3344

Ford The New Ford V8 on Display
Authorized Sales and Service
Harvard Automobile Co.
1230 Massachusetts Avenue TRO 9460

MOXIE
A delicious beverage—pure, tasty.
We Sell Many Monitor Advertised Products
GEORGE H. STOCKWELL
36 BRATTLE STREET KIR. 7515

Cambridge Trust Co.
General Banking and Trust Service
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
TRUST DEPARTMENTS
MASS. AVENUE and HOLYOKE STREET

Crossword Quiz Answers

D	A	V	I	D	■	A	D	D	I	S	O	N
U	■	A	S	E	R	■	E	A	T	■	■	O
M	O	L	I	N	E	■	F	R	E	Y	■	T
A	R	E	S	■	C	O	O	K	■	A	C	T
S	E	T	■	F	I	R	E	■	B	L	U	E
■	B	■	W	I	F	E	■	W	A	T	E	R
S	■	C	A	V	E	■	L	O	L	A	■	O
C	H	I	L	E	■	W	O	O	L	■	B	■
H	E	E	L	■	H	I	N	D	■	W	E	I
O	R	C	■	S	A	N	D	■	S	E	E	N
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R	U	T	L	A	N	D	■	L	A	S	H	A

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE

(Continued)

LARGE SELECTION of PALM BEACH SUITS $16.75
Harvard Cooperative Society
Harvard Square

SUMMER
demands that you have a new permanent. Have an artistic one at
Charlotte's BEAUTY SALON
46 Creighton St. Tro. 0182

CENTERVILLE

DOUBTFIRE'S STORE
J. S. GOODWIN
Meats—Groceries—Vegetables
Poultry—Fruit—Cut Flowers
Tel. Hyannis 183 North Main St.

DEDHAM

D. F. MAHER CO.
ESTAB 1910
Plumbing, Heating
Furnace Work
NORGE HOME APPLIANCES
Same Personnel
11 Eastern Avenue Tel. Ded. 0130
Jos. Crespi Prop. Res. Ded. 0507

FALL RIVER

Cherry & Webb's Circus Days
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Women's Dresses and Coats for Summer
Latest styles and colors
KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES FOR MEN
BARNEY ROSEN
706 Main Street Tel. 3133

RED & WHITE
HONOR BRAND
Chicken or Turkey
9-ounce glass jar, 59¢
This is 3 ounces more meat than usual pack.

Ford The New Ford V8 on Display
Authorized Sales and Service
Fitchburg Motor Sales, Inc.
21 WILLOW STREET

Radio and Electrical Appliance Service
Serving Fitchburg and Communities Within a 25-Mile Radius
Consult
PAUL SCHROTH
67 Electric Ave., Fitchburg Tel 2134
Reasonable Rates

June Sale of Dresses!
2000 Smart Frocks, including Georgiana, Carol King, Joyce Hubrite
3.95—5.95—7.95
MILLER'S 331-3 Main Street

HILLS
Fresh Fruit Drinks
Ice Cream (Hoods)
Sandwiches — Salads
408 MAIN STREET TEL. 3899

New Gorham Silver Plate "INVITATION" Pattern "the next thing to sterling." 50 pieces in beautiful chest $57.67
RICE & CO.
Jewelers F. W. RICE 350 Main St.

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1940
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

SINCLAIR HC GASOLINE Gasoline and Motor Oil
Watch for the SINCLAIR sign
ROY'S SERVICE STATION
101 Main Street

FRANK N. LYMAN
Meats and Groceries
Telephone 3664 54 Federal Street
Monarch Finer Foods

New Low Price on Shirts 5 for 50¢
Washed, Ironed and Mended
Greenfield Laundry Co.
DIAL 4637

MASSACHUSETTS

HAVERHILL

PARK & POLLARD FEEDS
Anthracite—COAL—Bituminous
New England Coke
Garden—Seeds—Field
International Fertilizers
ELLISON COAL & GRAIN CO.
15-21 MIDDLESEX STREET
TEL. 44 HAVERHILL, MASS.

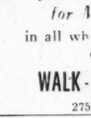
FRANK E. BARNES
Member American Institute of Decorators
INTERIOR DESIGNER
98 Merrimack St. Tel. 5472

GUARANTEED
Dry Cleaning • • • No Fading
• • • No Odor • • • Minor Repairs Free • • •
PHONE 1-6-4
Individual Family Laundry
LAUNDERERS—DRY CLEANERS

Jantzen Swim Suits

Badminton and Tennis Supplies, Keds, Sneakers and Kedettes. Camp Supplies.
Haverhill Rubber Co.
SPORT SHOP
38 MAIN STREET TEL. 1481

TUSCARORA'S
Lunches • Ice Cream • Candies
• • •
Try Our Saturday Special
1 QT ICE CREAM / 1 LB CANDY } both for 39c
52 Winter Street Tel. 926



Selected Meats
Groceries
Fresh Vegetables
Frosted Foods
J. K. ATWOOD
146 WHITE STREET PHONE 2090

HINGHAM

For Refreshing Meals—
Cold cuts of all kinds, Native Fowl, Broilers and Chicken
Vegetables Fresh Every Day
DYKEMAN'S MARKET
Hingham 0091—0092

HOLYOKE

It's Smart to be comfortable
You'll love these
New WHITE Styles in
NATURAL BRIDGE SHOES
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 HIGH STREET
Superior Shoe Repairing

LAWRENCE

For a Cool Vacation
Cherry & Webb's COTTON FROCKS $3.98
Better Dress Department
Third Floor

Hot Weather Specials
POLO SHIRTS, WASH SLACKS
SLACK ENSEMBLES and SWIM SUITS
Earlington's SWEATERS
490 ESSEX ST. LAWRENCE, MASS.

D & H Cone Cleaned Anthracite and New England Coke
Prices advance July 1
B. L. McDonald Coal Co.
326 Essex Street
Tel. Lawrence 6167 Andover 234

Complete Stock of Summer Shoes
for Men and Women
in all white and two-tone color combinations
WALK-OVER SHOE SHOP
275 ESSEX STREET

LEXINGTON

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 MASS. AVENUE LEX. 0326
Choice Groceries Carefully selected
Meats and Poultry, Sea Foods.
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Birds Eye Prdoucts

When in Lexington Visit
DURAND'S
for Rich Ice Cream and Fresh Candies
DOROTHY DAY, Proprietor
1780 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 1821R

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Lowell 2-9748 8 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

for Better Heat at Lower Cost You'll Like
LowellCoke
LOWELL GAS CO.
Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328

E. A. Wilson Co.
CHERRY & WEBB'S
DELRAY FROCKS
Gayly printed cotton sheers that launder beautifully. $1.69
FASHION BASEMENT

MASSACHUSETTS

LOWELL

(Continued)

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
For the Greatest Value in June —Our Great June Parade of Values

LYNN

Furniture Gifts
Bring Cheer to the Home
Come and see the many gifts in
Desks, Chairs, Tables, Lamps
W. B. GIFFORD
"The House for Service"
97 and 99 Market Street

MEN! For Summer Comfort!
Washable Slack Suits
Slack and shirt to match or in contrasting colors. Ideal for summer evenings, week-ends and summer sports.
$3.95 $4.95 $5.95 $7.95
Goddard Bros
Market Street Telephone LY 2-3337
Lynn, Massachusetts

select your playtime apparel and home furnishings from stimulating assortments at
T. W. ROGERS CO.
Department Store Union Street

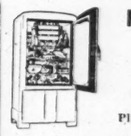
Stowaway Sweets
Governor Humphrey House 1634
ROUTE 1A 99 PARADISE ROAD
SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.
Candies and Nuts of Excellence
Shipped weekly to the White House
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

Doty Card and Gift Shop
Quality Gifts for the June Bride
155 Broad Street LY. 3-7920

Gifts for the Bride
Beautiful and Useful Gifts
Fine Quality—Reasonable Prices
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
UNION CORNER BUFFUM STREET

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Malden 3708-W 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AT KOTZEN'S
LOOK at the size at the name at the price

KELVINATOR
6 cu. ft. size
priced at only
$114.75
Plus small carrying charge for Budget Payments
I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454 Main Street, Malden
Open Thurs. and Sat. Evenings

Sale of
SUMMER DRESSES
$3.95, $5.95, $7.95
For Juniors, Misses, Women
Gordon's Woman's Shop
188 Pleasant St., Malden, Mass.

F. N. JOSLIN COMPANY
MALDEN SQUARE Telephone MAL. 3600
The Timeliest VALUE SHOW in Malden
Ends Saturday!
Hurry! You've No Time To Lose

New Summer Vacation Togs
Bathing Suits, Sun Suits, Slack Suits, Children's Wearing Apparel
B & S Children's Bazaar
99 Pleasant St., Malden

CURTAINS and DRAPERIES
for your home
We carry a complete line
Curtains $1.00 up
Draperies $1.69 up
Special order work is our specialty
Jones Stores, Inc.
116 Pleasant St., Malden

E. D. KAULBACK & SON
George H. Pike, Prop.

FLOWERS for MOTHER'S DAY MAY 12th
160 Pleasant St. Malden 0500

MEDFORD

ROCHFORD MOTORS
Mystic 6500 764 Boston Avenue

Hudson and Terraplane Sales and Service

"Home of Quality and Service"
Medford Square Meat Shop
8 FOREST STREET
FRESH DRESSED NATIVE
TURKEYS
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Free delivery—Telephone Mystic 3310

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Melrose 1097-R 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For

SPEAR'S QUALITY MILK and CREAM

Best by Test

Call CRY. 0610

C. W. SPEAR

37 Central St. Wakefield, Mass.

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Melrose 0649
Crystal 1680

GARNISS MARKET

950 MAIN 163 W. EMERSON
463 FRANKLIN

FEARER'S SHOES

535 Main Street Mel. 2613-W

ENNA JETTICK for women
CHASE'S for children
DOUGLAS for men

Correct Fitting Our Specialty

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS

BENSON COAL CO.

20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

Get your Monitor Advertised Products at

OLIVER E. HAWES CO.

Holden's Taxi

MELROSE
2700

1 Passenger -25c, 2-4 Passengers—35c
Anywhere in Melrose
7 A. M. UNTIL MIDNIGHT

MILTON

Woodward's Chevrolet
SALES and SERVICE
Selected Used Cars
Walter H. Woodward BLU. 9200
426 Adams St. East Milton

NEEDHAM

Tel-NEE. 2000
RIMMELE'S MARKET
FOOD SPECIALISTS
with prices that appeal
ASK FOR OUR WEEKLY LIST

NEW BEDFORD

Heating—Sheet Metal Work—Plumbing

R. ERNEST HARTLEY
Registered Master Plumber
Agent for
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC BURNER
Res. Edgewood Lane, So. Dartmouth, Mass. Dial 3-2270
Shop Dial 3-3167, 199 Acushnet Ave., New Bedford, Mass.

Gulf Hill Dairy
Gulf Hill Farlors
396 Pleasant St. New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass
Grade A Milk, Buttermilk, Heavy Cream, Ice Cream
Luncheon, Dinner, Afternoon Tea, Fancy Pastries, Schrafft's Candies

---

J. E. Michaud & Co.
INCORPORATED
Clothiers and Furnishers
240 Union St. New Bedford, Mass.

BUSH & CO., Inc.
Established 1885
J. T. CHAMPION, Mgr.
Cleaners and Dyers
512 Pleasant Street
Dial 5-7803 or 5-7804

NEWBURYPORT

W. E. ATKINSON CO.
Tel. 4 27 Water St.
Lumber and Building Materials

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone CENter Newton 2841-J 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

VACATION TIME

Join NOW, our 1941 Vacation Club

Classes 50c to $10 a week

NEWTON SAVINGS BANK

"The Place For My Savings"

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
New No. 1091 W

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON CENTER

Main office Cen. New. 4600
Cen. New. 3736
New. No. 1634
Cen. New. 0277

KERRIGAN BROTHERS
SPECIAL SALE ON TIRES
739 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
809 WASHINGTON ST., NEWTONVILLE
1172 BEACON ST., WABAN
TEXACO PRODUCTS

NEWTONVILLE

FUEL OIL
COAL COKE
Newton North 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

Our mission is to Insure Complete Satisfaction for our customers

JUST INSURANCE

ALFRED E. FULLER
46 AUSTIN ST. NEW. NO. 7304

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

LARMOTE Colorfast PAINTS

C. G. McMULLIN
Building Hardware
1170 Walnut St. Cen. New. 0443

NEWTON—West Newton

FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NORWOOD

NORWOOD FURNITURE CO.
Gliders
Metal Porch and Lawn Furniture
Metal Chairs 2 for $5.00
724 Washington Street
PHONE NORWOOD 1132

FURLONG'S
Summer Specials
Our Own Make of
Fresh Fruit Sherbets
and Ice Creams
NORWOOD THEATER BUILDING

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE, Inc.
Highest Quality Dairy Products.
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
DELICIA Ice Cream
FRANK A. CARROLL, Mgr.
120 Francis Avenue Tel. 2-1561

Paint and Color Headquarters for
Sherwin-Williams Paints
Now only $2.88 per gal. in 5-Gal. Pails
JACK ROSE
INC.
38 WEST STREET

BROWERS MARKET
The Accommodating Store
Fruits—Vegetables
Meats—Frosted Foods
Parking—Delivery Service
338 South St. at Bay State Rd.
Dial 7336—7337

Esso
MOTOR FUELS and LUBRICANTS
Tires—Batteries—Accessories
NEW & DANIELS
135 South Street Tel. 9525

Are you all set for summer?
We are.

ENGLAND BROTHERS
3611

Enhance Natural Beauty
Lovelier Hair, Hands and Skin
Why not try the Harper Method?
MRS. ELSIE DUNTON
Room 210 74 North St.
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England

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Personal Service
16, ENDWELL ROAD
Telephone 77 (Day or Night)

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"A.B.C. of Shopping Wrinkles"
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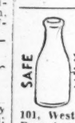

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ENGLAND

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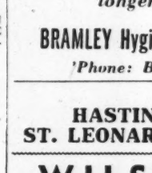

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Branches throughout Richmond and District
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IN THE DISTRICT
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A Model for Every Rider From £5.10s. or 2/6 a week
Call or write for full details!
HIGH STREET, Sutton Coldfield

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

A rose never knows in the morning
Whose heart it may comfort that day,
So it gives of its beauty and perfume
To all who come walking that way. L.M.

Did You Ever Wonder

If Mariners Can "Shoot the Sun" When the Day Is Overcast?

When a mariner uses the sextant he is popularly said to "shoot the sun." What he does is use the sextant to determine the angular distance of the sun above the horizon. To do this, he must cause an image of the sun, reflected in a mirror known as the **index glass**, to touch the horizon line as observed through a small telescope mounted on the sextant.

However, if the sky is overcast and the sun obscured by clouds, obviously no image of the sun will appear on the mirror. How, then, can the mariner "shoot the sun"?

This apparently impossible feat can be accomplished by focusing on the infrared rays given off by the sun. These rays are invisible and so do not form an image on the index glass, but they can be detected by other means.

Visible light, infrared rays, radio waves, ultra-violet rays, X-rays, cosmic rays, etc., are all forms of electromagnetic radiation. They differ from one another in the matter of their respective wavelengths. The complete range of electromagnetic radiation. They

LENGTH OF INFRARED RAYS COMPARED WITH VISIBLE LIGHT

infrared rays	0.012795 in.	
		0.000030 in.
visible light	0.000030 in.	
		0.000016 in.

about 60 octaves. Two waves in this range are said to be an octave apart if the wavelength of one is twice the wavelength of the other. The range of the wavelengths of the various colors of visible light cover only about 1/60 of the full scale of electromagnetic waves or one octave.

Infrared rays, or heat waves, however, cover about nine octaves in the range of electromagnetic radiations. They are longer than the rays of visible light and pass much more readily through fog, mist, and haze.

The sun gives off rays of both visible and invisible infrared light. The clouds blot out the former but let the latter through. By means of a special device, known as a thermoelectric sextant, it is possible to determine the position of the sun in spite of the clouds which obscure its disc from sight. The device employs a sensitive thermo-couple (an electrical device which measures very slight heat differences) to detect the infrared or heat rays coming from the sun.

After the sun's position in the sky is determined by the thermo-couple, the sextant can be used in the usual way to determine the angular distance of the sun from the horizon and from this the ship's position can readily be computed.

—W. P. Keasbey.

Daily Anecdote

Not Above Criticism

Despite his monumental genius as a composer, Beethoven was not always above criticism as a performer. But criticism was something the great man was never above accepting.

Once after a dinner given by a Princess, Ries, a favorite pupil of Beethoven, was asked to play one of the latter's piano sonatas, but pleaded to be excused because he had not yet studied it.

But Beethoven refused to let him off, saying, "Now, you will not play it so badly that I cannot listen."

Beethoven turned the pages while Ries played. Presently the latter made a mistake in the left hand, and Beethoven tapped him lightly on the head with his finger. Again a mistake, and again a gentle tap.

At the conclusion of the work, Beethoven said, "Well done. You have no need of studying those sonatas with me first. The finger signals were only to prove my attention to you."

Beethoven was then persuaded to play his D minor sonata, Opus 31, while the Princess volunteered to turn the pages. Came a noticeable blunder from the master, and the Princess gave him a none too gentle tap on the head with her hand.

"If the pupil receives a finger tap for a false note," she explained, "the master must be punished with a full hand when he makes a greater mistake."

Beethoven led with hearty laughter the merriment which followed. Then he began the sonata all over again, and performed the work wonderfully, rendering the adagio with particular beauty and grace.

Daily Quotation

IT IS only the supremely wise or the deeply ignorant who never alter.

—CONFUCIUS

Letter Puzzle

How many words beginning with the letter shown can be applied to this unusual collection of figures, objects, animals, etc.? A careful search should reveal more than 40. Check your results with the list appearing elsewhere on this page.

Vocations

Part-Time Secretary

Unable to secure regular employment, a stenographer called on a number of business men unable to afford the luxury of a full-time secretary, and agreed to render stenographic services at 50 cents an hour.

Such a service was snapped up immediately, and since all her employers were within a few minutes of one another, she found she could undertake four jobs daily.—W. W., Hollywood, Calif.

Letter Puzzle Answers

Jacana, Jack, jack, Jack (British), jackal, jackass, jack-in-the-pulpit, jack-o-lantern, jaeger, jagged, jaguar, jail, January, Japanese, jar, jaunt, javelin, jaw, jay, jelly, jerboa, jersey, jester, jetty, jewel, jew's-harp, jib, jig, Jill, jingle, jockey, joint, jonquil, journal, journalism, jug, juggle, juggler, junction, jungle, junk, jut.

Geographical Oddities

Digging Through to China

"Digging a hole through the earth to China" has long been a figure of speech for describing the depth of mines, oil wells, and similar underground enterprises. But it must have been coined by someone and accepted as a fact by those with scant interest in the geographical position of the United States with relation to the rest of the earth.

If it were possible to tunnel straight through the diameter of the earth—it's only about 8,000 miles—from any point in the continental United States, we wouldn't come out on the other side anywhere within several thousand miles of China. We'd come out for a dunking in some remote part of the Indian Ocean! And if such a shaft were put through from Maine, or some other point close to the Canadian boundary, it would come out in the southern part of the Indian Ocean within a few hundred miles of the Antarctic Continent.

Brazil to the United States

If you were a steamship operator and had a ship in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and received a contract to deliver a cargo to the nearest large seaport in the United States, you'd probably think of making the delivery at New Orleans. But, if you knew world geography, as every successful steamship operator does, you'd load that cargo, pass even New York, and take it to Boston. It would be the shortest, quickest, and least expensive haul.

Party Fun

Rhymes

At our family gatherings, we often play "Rhymes," as follows: Someone starts a rhyme such as "Dolly's eyes are bright and blue." The older ones wait so that Betty can have a chance. "I love her, I love her, I do," Betty responds.

Next it is Betty's turn, as the one making the second rhyme starts the next one. Betty says, "May I go to the picture show?"

"Yes," says Daddy, "if you have the dough." And so it goes—the more ridiculous the rhyme the more fun.—Mary G. J., Adel, Iowa.

South American Mines

Mining is the chief occupation in three South American countries; copper in Peru, tin and copper in Bolivia, and nitrates and copper in Chile.

In Lighter Vein

Today

"You rarely hear of anyone entering business on a shoestring today."

"Of course not. Everything depends on zipper fasteners today."

It's Old but Good

Garage Mechanic: "What's the trouble, lady?"

Mrs. Newdriver: "They say that I have a short circuit. Can you lengthen it while I wait, please?"—Grit.

Accounts for the Shape

Two workers settled down to eat their dinner. One began unwrapping a large parcel at which the other stared in surprise.

"Wot's that?" he asked.

"Well, it's like this. My missus is away, so I thought as I'd make myself a pie."

"Bit long, ain't it?"

"Oh, I dunno, it's rhubarb."—New Zealand Railways.

Good Reason

A mother in a hurry to get away to town on a shopping trip had mislaid her purse and was searching for it high and low. She was assisted by her little daughter, aged five.

"At last, here it is!" exclaimed the owner. "I wonder why it is that one always finds a thing in the last place in which one hunts?"

"I expect, mother, it's because when we find a thing we stop hunting for it," remarked the child.

Nature Notes

By John N. Meissner

PENGUIN

Penguins stole the show when Admiral Byrd returned from his last expedition. Their dignified manner and ridiculous waddle captivated old and young alike. Armies of penguins dwell in some of the world's coldest, most desolate regions. Although intelligent enough to make good pets, they seldom survive the warmer climates. Penguins can't fly, but they are fine under-water and surface swimmers. Fish is their favorite food.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Recompense

Denver

Business made it necessary for Mr. and Mrs. A—— to leave the State for an indefinite time. This presented the problem of the care of a cozy little mountain cabin to which they had given much time and care in building. So many happy memories were connected with the place that they were hesitant to sell it; but it would be an imposition to ask friends to make the many trips there through the winter months to care for it.

The day came when they saw that a decision must be made; so they went to an agent to arrange to have him handle it for them, only to be met with the question, "Would you consider leasing the cabin for a year, or possibly longer?"

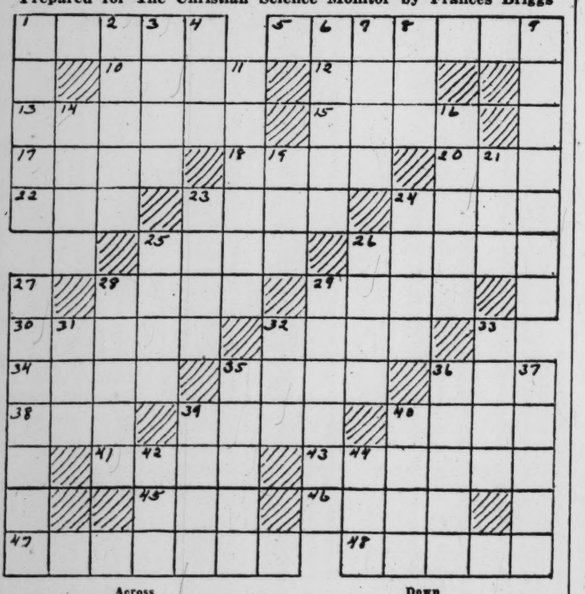
A couple, it seemed, had been to see him the day before. The husband was in seeming need of quiet and rest, and so they were in search of just such a place. But the rent must be reasonable, since their present savings must care for the months of enforced unemployment.

Assuring themselves that in the broad sense of brotherhood, blessings are not lost in the sharing, Mr. and Mrs. A—— accepted the fact that this was the solution for which they had been waiting, and at once made arrangements for the couple to occupy the cabin free of rent while the A——s were absent.

The next year brought recompense which Mr. and Mrs. A—— hadn't foreseen. The clouds of nostalgia were often wiped away by the long, folksy letters that arrived from the cabin, concerning all the little things there that they loved so much. And when at last they returned home, they found to their surprise many improvements, such as bird houses, rock gardens, and an outdoor fireplace, beautifying their place. These very things had long been planned, but lack of time had delayed their being done before.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What shepherd boy was anointed by Samuel as future king?
5—What English poet and essayist was born in 1672?
10—Asher is called what in New Testament?
12—To consume.
13—What is a city of Illinois?
15—Who was Norse god of peace and prosperity?
17—What Greek god carried a spear and torch?
18—One who prepares food.
20—Histrions do what?
22—Complete group.
23—Would you ride, read, or fire a blunderbuss?
24—What is color of fringed gentian?
25—Whom did Peter keep in a pumpkin shell?
26—A goolah is an earthen vessel to hold what?
28—Deep recess.
29—Girl's name.
30—What is a republic of southwestern South America?
33—Material for clothing.
34—Vulnerable spot of Achilles.
35—Female of red deer is what?
36—What river of China flows to Hwang Ho?
38—What is the grampus?
39—What is found on the seashore?
40—What is past participle of "see"?
41—What German river flows to Baltic Sea?
43—What is a seaport of Belgium?
45—What is seventh letter of Greek alphabet?
46—Secluded corner is what?
47—What Vermont city has marble quarries?
48—What place marked limit of country of Canaanites?

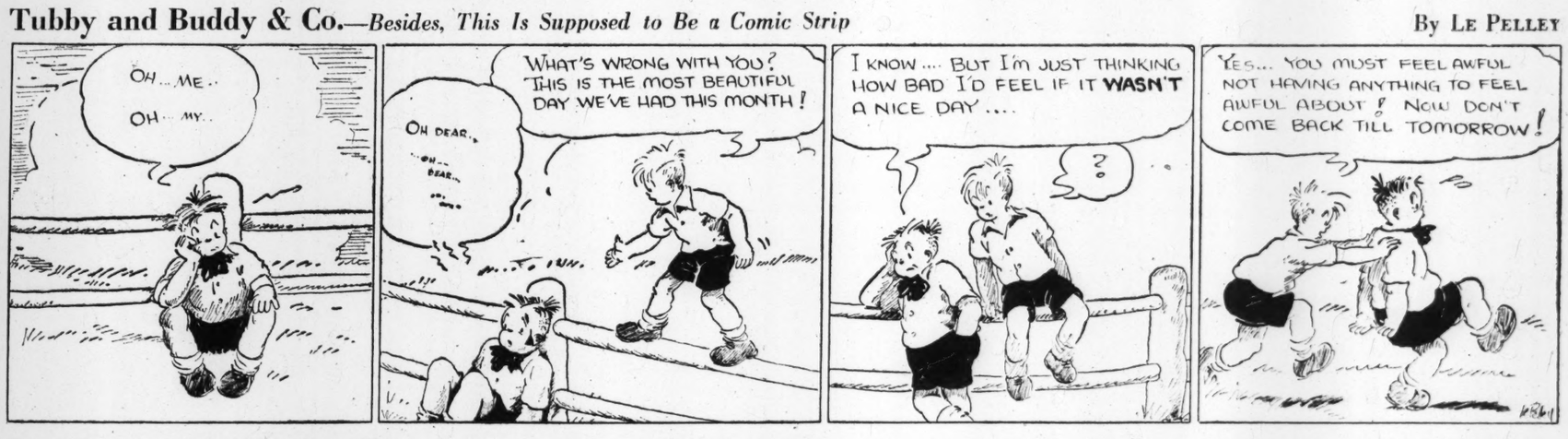
Down

1—Who wrote "The Count of Monte Cristo"?
2—Gentleman's personal servant.
3—What goddess is mentioned in "Aida"?
4—Where is Aarhus (abbr.)?
6—Who was author of "Robinson Crusoe"?
7—What is antonym of "bright"?
8—What suffix denotes "one of a party"?
9—What is an island of southeastern Norway?
11—What is a city of Brazil?
14—What is name of rock mentioned in Isa. 10:26?
16—What is a seaport of Soviet Russia, Europe?
19—What is the Beaver State (abbr.)?
21—What is rod used in billiards?
23—How many daughters had Zelophehad?
24—What is used in America's most famous game?
25—What was built by Hadrian to protect Roman Britain from tribes of north?
26—What is charred in a kiln to make charcoal?
27—Who used to come at 10 o'clock but now comes at noon?
28—Who is father of Iris in Mascagni's opera?
29—Whitechapel is a quarter in what city?
31—Feminine pronoun.
32—Gain.
33—What is past participle of "be"?
35—Who was Abram's youngest brother?
36—What is a period of seven days (pl.)?
37—Where is Simla?
39—What is a bristlelike organ or part?
40—What was name of portico where Zeno taught?
42—Dover is capital of what State (abbr.)?
44—Name for the sun.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

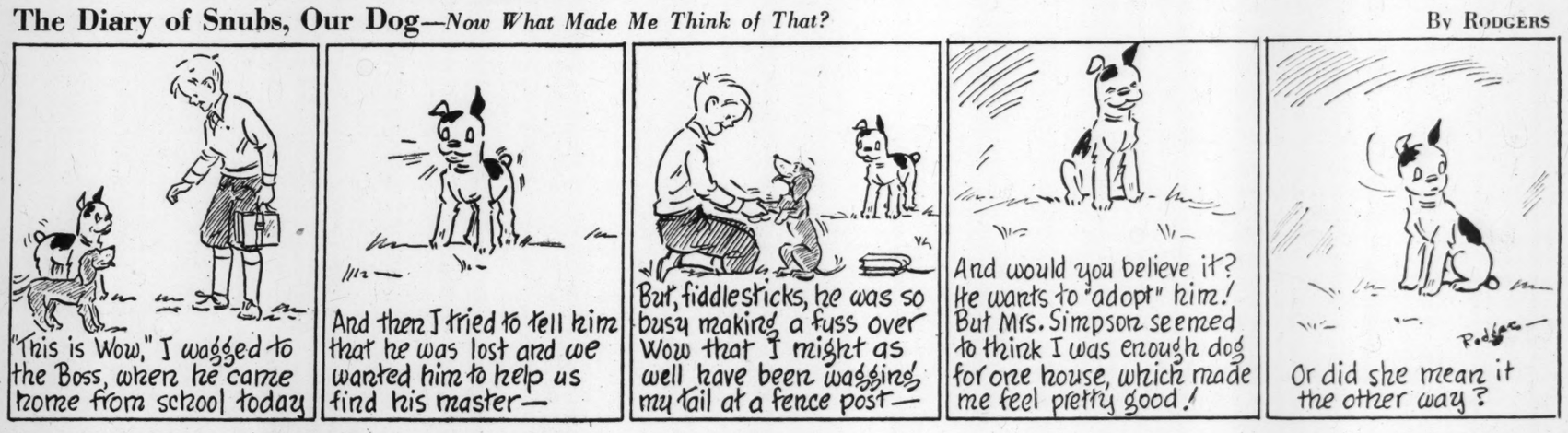
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Besides, This Is Supposed to Be a Comic Strip*

By Le Pelley


OH...ME..
OH...MY..
WHAT'S WRONG WITH YOU? THIS IS THE MOST BEAUTIFUL DAY WE'VE HAD THIS MONTH!
OH DEAR..
I KNOW.... BUT I'M JUST THINKING HOW BAD I'D FEEL IF IT WASN'T A NICE DAY....
?
YES... YOU MUST FEEL AWFUL NOT HAVING ANYTHING TO FEEL AWFUL ABOUT! NOW DON'T COME BACK TILL TOMORROW!

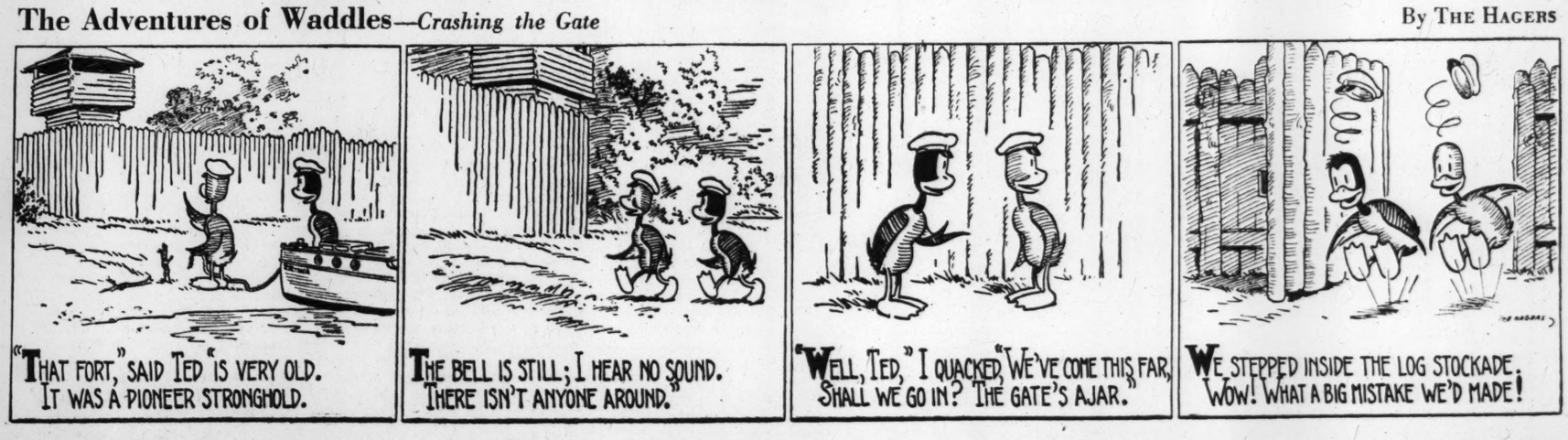
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Now What Made Me Think of That?*

By Rodgers


"This is Wow," I wagged to the Boss, when he came home from school today
And then I tried to tell him that he was lost and we wanted him to help us find his master—
But, fiddlesticks, he was so busy making a fuss over Wow that I might as well have been wagging my tail at a fence post—
And would you believe it? He wants to "adopt" him! But Mrs. Simpson seemed to think I was enough dog for one house, which made me feel pretty good!
Or did she mean it the other way?

The Adventures of Waddles—*Crashing the Gate*

By The Hagers


"THAT FORT," SAID TED, "IS VERY OLD. IT WAS A PIONEER STRONGHOLD.
THE BELL IS STILL; I HEAR NO SOUND. THERE ISN'T ANYONE AROUND."
"WELL, TED," I QUACKED, "WE'VE COME THIS FAR, SHALL WE GO IN? THE GATE'S AJAR."
WE STEPPED INSIDE THE LOG STOCKADE. WOW! WHAT A BIG MISTAKE WE'D MADE!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (R) — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Cabinet Appointments

"Excellent appointments under very poor circumstances." Whether the appointments become more important than the circumstances will depend on whether the naming of Henry L. Stimson and Col. Frank Knox to the Roosevelt Cabinet unifies and strengthens the United States more than it divides and weakens.

The President manifestly would like the appointments to have the effect of bringing a large section of Republican opinion into more active support of his dual program of arming America and stiffening the resistance to totalitarian aggression. We emphasize the support of Republicans because the move is primarily political. Otherwise Democrats of equal ability as executives might have been chosen.

Mr. Stimson as Secretary of War and Colonel Knox as Secretary of the Navy bring outstanding reputations and capabilities to the great task of organizing defense. Many industrialists and others who have to work closely with the armed services in the defense program should find their work facilitated.

Moreover the known independence and integrity of both men will give assurance that the program is being carried out with a minimum of partisan or personal interference. Mr. Stimson and Colonel Knox doubtless believe that from inside the Cabinet, they can help to insure that only a wholehearted patriotic devotion enters into the work for defense. And it may be assumed that they have accepted the posts with the understanding that any other conduct of the defense program will produce immediate resignations and exposure.

But when these reasons for welcoming the appointments have been assessed there remain serious questions about the circumstances under which they have been made. Most obvious is the fact that the President has waited for many weeks to appoint good heads to the Army and Navy Departments. That his action comes on the eve of the Republican convention causes many to regard it as a maneuver to embarrass that party. Most grave is the evidence that instead of healing political differences the move appears from present reactions to be stirring them up. We hope the talk of "war party" and "anti-war party" does not carry through into the election, but one of the first effects of the supposed effort for a "coalition" has been to push the Republicans further toward isolationism and to make it plain that no coalition has been achieved.

In so far as the speeding of national defense is concerned the appointments should help. But Americans are already united in one grand coalition behind that purpose. The thing on which they are not united is whether they should take a more active part in opposing aggression. That is the main field in which the Stimson and Knox appointments could have effect. And there the timing of this move weakens if it does not destroy its benefits. Only by abandoning his own partisan position on many other fronts can the President win non-partisan support for his foreign policy.

Uruguay—an Object Lesson

Uruguay is an object lesson for all Americans, and especially for those who are still too complacent in the face of Nazi and Fascist threats to the democratic way of life.

The experience of this small South American country with plotters against its independence shows: (1) that totalitarian scheming spreads with a rapidity and is prepared to strike with an impact similar to the rapidity and impact of totalitarian mechanized columns; (2) that the Atlantic Ocean is no reliable barrier between the "American way" and the way of Berlin; (3) that success of the German armies in Europe may influence decisions in capitals as far from Paris as is Montevideo, where German pressure is being exerted to prevent Uruguay's taking decisive action against an alleged "fifth column" conspiracy to seize the Republic.

To show that the object lesson is not being entirely missed in the United States, the cruiser Quincy has now anchored off Montevideo. Its presence there emphasizes the notes that have been dispatched from Washington to Berlin and Rome warning against any attempt to alter the status quo of European possessions in the Western Hemisphere. It is a grim symbol of the United States determination to help all American countries defend themselves behind the Monroe Doctrine.

Uruguay's stand for its own rights should thus be strengthened at a critical moment. It would be strengthened still further, as would the confidence of virtually all other Latin-American States in the power of American democracy to check European totalitarianism, if the United States also made clear a determination to give effective aid in checking despotic forces in Europe.

In Search of Harmony

To those immersed in daily war events, an item to the effect that the New York World's Fair is going ahead with its plans to pick a national champion barber shop quartet next month may come as a reminder that men still sing merry songs, despite adversity. Song is every man's right. There ought to be more of the old-time "community sings." The most heart-warming singing we have heard in recent months came, not from a highly-trained college glee club and chorus, but from a group of unemployed men who have banded together to lick their problem. More "barber shop" quartets—on the back porch, around the piano, or at the community center—might help many to maintain a balance of harmony during this challenging summer.

The British Empire

At an hour of great peril to Britain when German forces had broken through the French army and were massing near the Straits of Dover, messages came to it from far parts of the earth reminding Britain that the whole Empire stood with it. The stirring of resolution which nerved all the men and women of Britain to greater efforts for their country produced an instant response in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Rhodesia and India.

These countries are far away from the scene of battle. They are not in immediate danger of suffering invasion or seeing their towns wrecked and their civilian populations assaulted. Yet the sense of a great crisis manifested itself in those distant countries as in Britain. They responded as if the threat had been directly delivered against themselves.

They had already contributed much to the general cause, but they were far away; there had not been time to send overseas vast forces fully trained and equipped to fight in France or Britain or the other zones of danger—indeed, Britain itself had as yet only mustered a fraction of its full potential power. But they put new energy into speeding up the help in men and equipment for dispatch to the mother country, realizing that the cause for which Britain was fighting was their own, and that it must be total war for them too.

One after the other the Dominions came forward with unstinted offers. From none of these countries can powerful additional help come to influence decisively the first great clash of arms between Germany and Britain. But if the mother country can maintain the conflict this summer it has no doubt of ever-growing armed help from the remotest parts of the Empire; and the knowledge of their co-operation and sense of kinship has been of incalculable moral value. Germany has to reckon with the British Empire. Back of Prime Minister Churchill's moving speech to the House of Commons this week was that imposing fact.

Home Beats the "Big House"

For a long time it has been asserted, quite safely, that married men make the best husbands. Now there is penological evidence that they also make the more law-abiding citizens. The Pennsylvania Department of Welfare has found that 1,731 single men were committed to prisons of that State in twelve months, while only 516 married men were entered to serve sentences.

Employers, of course, have long recognized the superior stability in general of the man who is willing to assume family ties. Comedians may make their wheezes about having to stay in of nights, but any man would rather be jesting about a ball and chain than wearing one. The fact is that home is a genuine anchorage. Truer in most cases than the jingle about "needles and pins," to judge by the Pennsylvania statistics, would be a recruiting slogan, "Marry and keep out of trouble."

Also under the head of subversive propaganda, says Junior, should be classified the "old stuff" about lawn mowing being great training for fall football.

The Price of Good Government

Good government is for the asking—the spoils system is a bauble for which Americans are paying an alarming price. It is the old story of passing by the true article for a shoddy, worthless substitute.

Perhaps it is not quite enough to say that good government can be had for the taking, though the price is indeed less than the cost of spoils-ridden government. The price is public-spiritedness, civic-mindedness, alertness, and insistence on honest administration.

The old town meeting idea which survives in a few American communities even to this day, provided good government at low cost. Ideally all the people participated. They approved or disapproved every act of government, every expenditure of general funds. They knew that they had to foot the bills and that government was not a remote, rich, and benevolent agency which could give them something for nothing. They knew that public money spent for subsidies, buildings, relief must come out of their own pockets. They acted accordingly and approved only those activities which they knew they could afford.

A general revival of the old town meeting system of government is questionable. It is difficult to see how it could be made to work in a large modern city. Nor is it necessary if the same attitude toward government can be revived. An obvious place to begin is at home with the local and State units, but the easier way of reform may come through Federal channels. Such laws as the Hatch Act illustrate the approach and serve as an example for local improvement. The need is to divorce patronage politics completely from the performance of government.

The corrupt political machine feeds on spoils; remove the booty and the machine is broken. This end can only be accomplished by an improved and vastly extended civil service. Every single job of administering government, excepting only elective positions and the top policy-determining posts, should be filled only by the best qualified people which examinations can discover.

Such a civil service would encourage the expert to use his talents for his government; public service could become an honored career.

With Federal, State, and local government costs absorbing 22 per cent of the national income, it is high time that Americans should insist upon efficiency in government. Alertness, constant vigilance, coupled with active support of such current measures as the Ramspeck civil service extension bill, constitute the price. This bill, which has passed the House of Representatives, awaits Senate action, and deserves active public support.

The War Cloud's Silver Lining

Americans "Can All Take Part"

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I, for one, do not intend to wait till my own house is on fire. Over there in Europe is the line of battle now. Over there let us send the materials needed, not to the aggressors but to the British who are giving their all. Let us send the best material we have and can produce, munitions of the most effective kind, airplanes and all needed supplies, not discarded or surplus stuff merely, but supplies in full force with all our strength, now, without red tape. It can be legislated and authorized. We are not helpless to act and act rightly. To be united in one grand action will deliver us and the world and the way shall unfold to coordinate in every way helpful. Every man, woman and child can be set to work in some joyful activity in this purpose systematically organized. Americans can *all* take part, in producing needed supplies, caring for refugees, drilling to fit ourselves to act effectively and constructively.

Boston — (MRS.) G. G. S.

Saluting the Flag

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The decision of the Supreme Court which virtually sidetracked the case ordering school children to salute the flag was a surprise to me.

I believe that saluting the flag has no more relation to patriotism than the long prayers of the Pharisees on the street had to true religion.

One is not an American merely because of saluting the flag and observing other rituals in public; but he is an American who is honest, obeys the law, and respects the rights of others.

When children learn that refusal to salute the flag means expulsion from school it will not make them love the Government.

A few years ago a clergyman in an Armistice Day sermon said:

> "Beware of flag worship, which puts the show above the substance and gives an exaggerated emphasis to a ceremonial. Saluting the flag as a reminder and recognition of a great and unique heritage is one thing. Making that act a final test of good citizenship is quite another. The real test is character, neighborliness, obedience to the fundamental laws. Without that, flag saluting is a farce." — AMERICAN

Sterling, Ill.

"The Economics of Jesus"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Thank you for reprinting in the Monitor the very wise and vitally important editorial, "The Economics of Jesus." In it Dr. William Lyon Phelps is quoted as follows:

> "Jesus knew more about political economy than all the professors in all the colleges in the world, and he knew more about the human heart than Shakespeare."

This would indicate that if all of us in business and all walks of life, including our economists, were to follow Jesus' teachings and examples of wise, practical love and complete, generous helpfulness, there would be no limit to the meeting of our human needs and rightful desires here and now.

Jesus' success was due to his understanding of the limitless nature of good which is given unstintingly by God to His children. Jesus proved that there is absolutely no limit to good, and that God meets our human needs fully as the acquisition and expression of good is put first in loving God supremely and our neighbor as ourselves. There was never any half-way business about the marvelous works of the Wayshower: he never healed in part, but fully and completely; when the multitudes were fed, they were fed completely and generously. The food left over was saved after each and every person was filled, not before. It was saved in order to teach that although there is no limit to good and necessary things, there is also no waste of one iota of good.

Conversely, the so-called economy of mankind, which is based on the belief regarding the limitation of materiality, takes form in limitations of all kinds. It is the basis of greed in myriad forms, some gross, others subtle. The too common practice of paying as little a wage as possible is one of these inimical forms. Another form of greed or false economy is that which the consumer all too often expresses in the habit of buying from the sole standpoint of "the best possible for the cheapest possible." If the consumer put the right price first, all things considered, there would be no sweatshop labor, cut-throat competition, or, on the other hand, greedy inflation of prices.

When generosity, which is based on love of fellow man, widely replaces greed—lack of love for fellow man—then "The Economics of Jesus" will be further proved the way to employment, happiness, and plenty.

Chicago — BURKE C. MORRISSEY

"Partiality"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish to thank you very sincerely for your "Editorial Letter to Monitor Readers." We think your editorials quite fine in all cases. If you show any partiality at all it is for what is good and right.

We often speak of the gratitude we have for such a splendid international newspaper, and look forward to its arrival with great anticipation.

(MRS.) RENA DAVIES MACCONNAL

Dallas, Texas

Down the Middle of the Road

Strange Bedfellows

By Erwin D. Canham

It is open to question whether John L. Lewis's warm endorsement of Herbert Hoover this week will help either Mr. Lewis or Mr. Hoover very much. These strange combinations rarely bear fruit. Mr. Hoover's friends will not particularly like Mr. Lewis's leonine presence in their camp, and many hardy members of C. I. O. must be chagrined at the new orientation of their leader. On balance, surely, Mr. Lewis will find that he has got out of step with the rank and file of C. I. O. and may have added greatly to the confusion of the American labor movement.

Of course the black-maned labor chief is in no stranger political company than many other public men these days. When the recent tax bill for national defense came up for vote in the House, the only two members of that body whose views can be described as pretty definitely Nazi on the one hand and Communist on the other—though both have been elected on the Republican ticket in the past—stood together in opposing the measure. They were joined by only four members of the House. Yet the European party line, which has recently tied together Berlin and Moscow, and even brought Rome and Moscow into proximity, had brought these two Congressmen—who must despise one another's philosophies—into voting agreement.

And now John L. Lewis, who supported Mr. Hoover in 1932, was Mr. Roosevelt's biggest campaign contributor in 1936, and sometimes stood to the left of the New Deal, comes out for Mr. Hoover again. It scarcely makes sense. You can explain it on the basis of personal pique, which often is very revealing in politics. Or you can explain it by the usual causation for strange bedfellowing these days: war policy. Mr. Lewis is a vigorous isolationist. So are the American Nazis and Communists. So, of course, are a great number of honest and sincere folk. But we can respect their views more fully when they spring from conviction of American principles, rather than from a party line.

* * *

Not the least strange bedfellow of these quaint times is Wendell L. Willkie. A registered Democrat no more than five years ago, a utility man who voted for Mr. Roosevelt in 1932, he is now a possible Republican nominee for the Presidency. And his former affiliation with the Sons of the Donkey is proving to be the hardest pill for the "court house boys" in G. O. P. ranks to swallow. They can accept a utility man, with a little gulping. They can even take a Wall Streeter—with proper preparation. But an old Democrat? Well, it's a mighty dose and it hasn't yet been assimilated by the delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

The biggest assortment of strange bedfellows, however, may come after the nominations. It all depends on the nominees, and their position on foreign policy. A rigid expression of isolationism, such as some of the Republican candidates advanced in their campaign speeches, and a continuance of prejudiced partisan criticism of the Administration's preparedness efforts, would certainly drive many Republicans into the opposition camp. Particularly would this be true if Cordell Hull were the nominee. Yet some Democrats like Senators Burton K. Wheeler and Bennett Champ Clark are so opposed to Roosevelt foreign policy that they might take a walk in the opposite direction if the Republican is an isolationist.

* * *

In short, a mighty party mélange is an entirely possible result from nomination of candidates who make the essence of Roosevelt foreign policy a real campaign issue. In this struggle, all the indications are that isolationist Republicans would be the chief losers. Selection this week of Philadelphia platform drafters who, like Alf M. Landon, have often supported the President's foreign program, may indicate that this yawning pitfall will be avoided. Yet even these sympathetic Republicans have recently been attacking Administration world policy with new vehemence, apparently wishing to emphasize that this is an election year.

Thus do party prejudices obscure the real lines of the great decision the American people must make. We are engaged, as Lewis Gannett has recently said, in "one of the most profound readjustments of thought habits in American history," and "it is a major tragedy of our history, and possibly of the world's, that we are piddling through a political campaign at the same time."

It is up to the Republicans to prevent this political campaign from being a tragedy for the world. If, in the process, they produce some strange bedfellows it will not matter.

The Wide Horizon

What Mr. Stimson Proposes

(Excerpts from a radio address on June 18 by Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of State, now appointed Secretary of War.)

The United States today faces probably the greatest crisis in its history. Not only our own safety but the continuance of the existence of the kind of world which we have been trying to create and the methods of freedom and self-government which have been ours since the foundation of our nation are at stake. . . .

Today the army of France, long believed the best trained and most patriotic army of any freedom-loving power, is being overthrown by the mechanism and brute numbers of the despotic rule of Hitler. For those of us who have followed and believed in the progress of freedom in Europe that is an appalling prospect.

At present the sea power of the Allied nations alone remains intact. Fortunately, that is a great arm. According to the lessons of history it has been a most potent weapon. Again and again the fleets of nations whose citizens have valued freedom enough to distrust and to refuse to create large land armies have saved the existence of their governments from attack by military powers whose huge armies dominated and controlled the land.

* * *

Over a century ago, sea power alone saved Great Britain from the armies of Napoleon when he, like Hitler, controlled almost all the lands of Europe. For many years Britain's sea power made the Atlantic highways safe for our own country, at times when we possessed neither a fleet of any size at sea nor an army of any size on land.

Behind the shelter of that British fleet in 1917-1918 we were given time to mobilize and train the American forces which finally saved the world for twenty years from a Germany which was already showing, though in a less brutal degree, the same efforts toward world domination which it is exhibiting today.

Today so long as the British sea power still exists, the Atlantic still remains for us a protection instead of a channel for the approach of our enemies. For our own navy, powerful and well trained as it is, is only a one-ocean navy; and our nation, on account of its frontage upon two oceans, requires protection on both sides.

I say with the utmost earnestness that America today is standing at the parting of two ways: In this moment of world peril she can cling to the dreams of a mistaken fiction of neutrality no longer applicable to her interests or her safety; she can leave the British fleet to its fate and face the consequences of a future which may leave her virtually defenseless to a Fascist attack.

With an absent fleet and an army smaller than that which Belgium possessed; with an uncompleted air force she would submit to dire hazard the fragile and vulnerable cities of our Eastern seaboard in the area which contains the most important portion of our industrial life. Or she can frankly realize that now as for many years past our own immediate safety depends in part upon the continuance of British sea power, and she can lend her resources to make our joint sea power effective for that purpose.

By that action she can help to insure that the British government will not under stress of the dire attacks to which it will soon be subjected, in a moment of desperation, try to purchase the preservation of its own island home by a submission to Hitler's terms.

* * *

To put the matter concretely, my recommendation would be that the following steps should immediately be taken:

First, we should repeal the provisions of our ill-starred so-called neutrality venture which has acted as a shackle to our true interests for over five years.

Second, we should throw open all of our ports to the British and French naval and merchant marine for all repairs and refueling and other naval services.

Third, we should accelerate by every means in our power the sending of planes and other munitions to Britain and France on a scale which would be effective; sending them if necessary in our own ships and under convoy.

Fourth, we should refrain from being fooled by the evident bluff of Hitler's so-called fifth column movements in South America. They are on the face of them attempts to frighten us from sending help where it will be most effective.

Fifth, in order to assist the home front of Britain's defense we should open our lands as a refuge for the children and old people of Britain whose liability to suffering from air raids in Great Britain is a constant inducement to surrender to terms which she would otherwise resist.

Sixth, we should, every one of us, combat the defeatist arguments which are being made in this country as to the unconquerable power of Germany. I believe that if we use our brains and curb our prejudices we can, by keeping command of the sea, beat her again as we did in 1918.

Finally, we should at once adopt a system of universal compulsory training and service which would not only be the most potent evidence that we are in earnest but which is at the present moment imperative if we are to have men ready to operate the planes and other munitions the creation of which Congress has just authorized by a practically unanimous vote.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books wisely.—Ruskin.

"Inevitable . . . Fall"

A strong and healthy constitution is the first thing to look for; and it is better to count on the vigor which comes of good government than on the resources a great territory furnishes.

It may be added that there have been known States so constituted that the necessity of making conquests entered into their very constitution, and that, in order to maintain themselves, they were forced to expand ceaselessly. It may be that they congratulated themselves greatly on this fortunate necessity, which none the less indicated to them, along with the limits of their greatness, the inevitable moment of their fall.—JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU (1712-1778), in "The Social Contract."